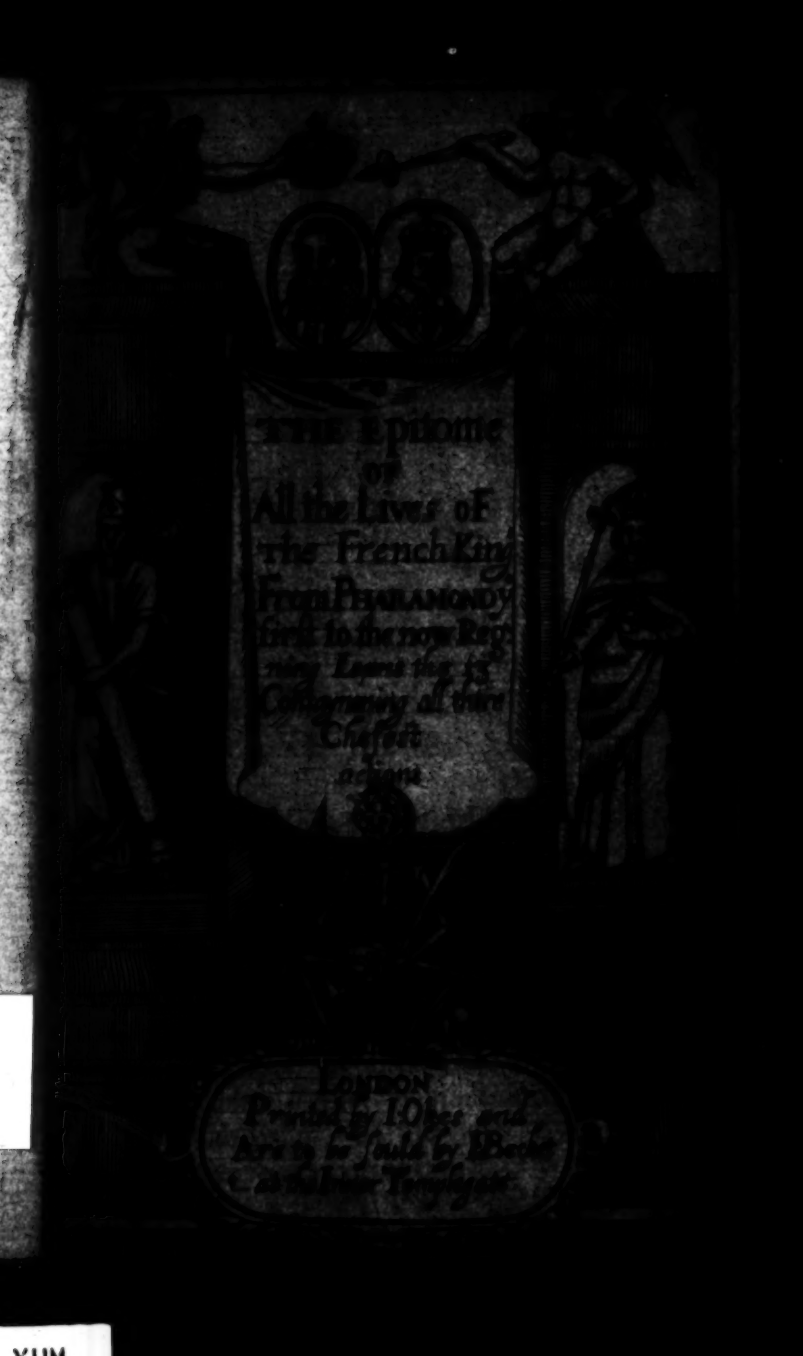
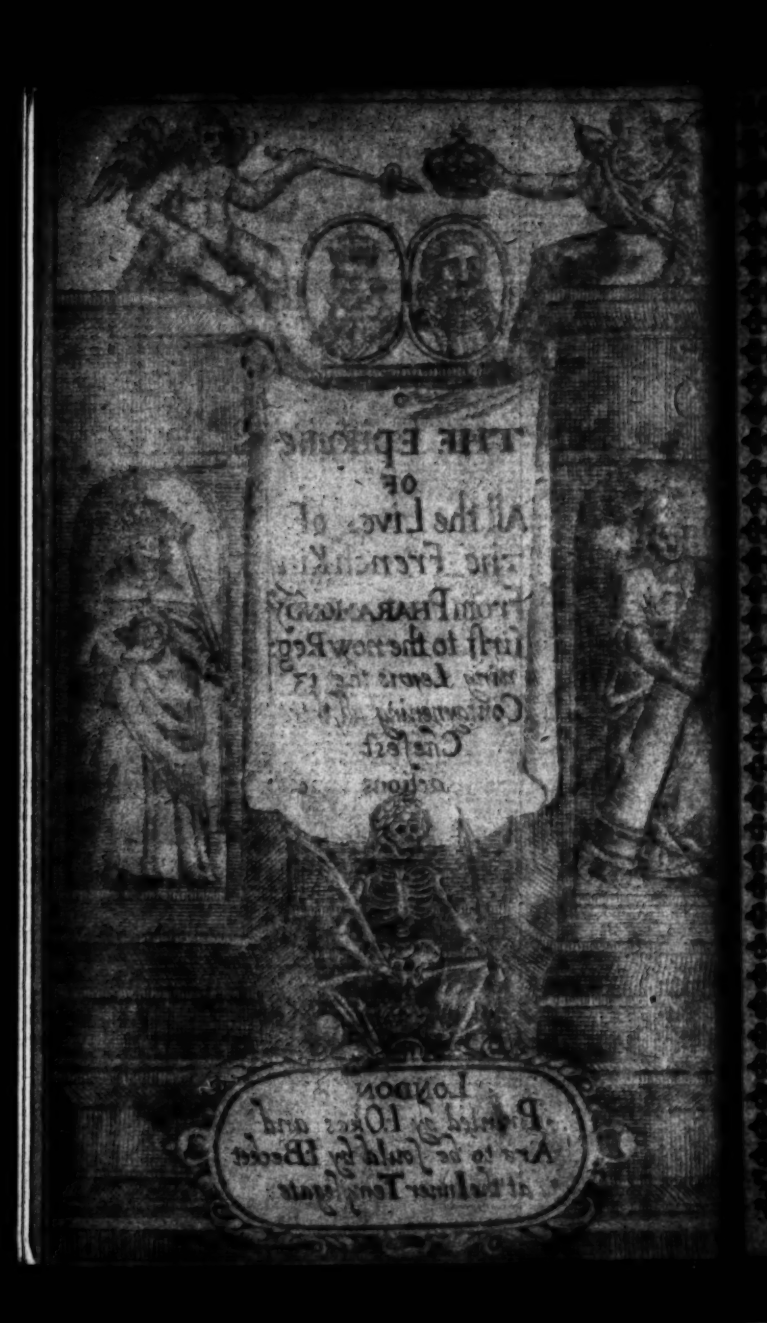

All the Lives of
the French King
From PHARAMOND
to the now Reigning
Lewis the 13.
Containing all their
Chiefest
Actions



An Epitome OF All the Lives of the Kings of *France*.

From PHARAMOND the first, to the now most Christian King LEWIS the thirteenth.

With a Relation of the Famous Battailes of the two Kings of *England*, who were the first victorious Princes that Conquered *France*.

Translated out of the French *Copy by* R. B. *Esq.*

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An Epitome
OF
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To the Generous Reader, the Translator *presents his Labours, &c.*

Courteous Reader,



Istory hath been from all *Antiquity* as Noble as Notable, and as full of *Pleasure* as *Profit*. Poetry I must confesse to be the elder Sister of the two, and the first reducer of

Mankinde to Humanity and Civility: But what the Elder hath delivered unto us Fabulously, the other hath done faithfully.

Great is the Vtility which redounds to all men by History (of what function or quality soever:) First, to *Princes*, it is a modell, by which to paterne their Lives and Actions: And by reading the Heroicall deeds of others, to make their presidents, as well by imita-

imitating their Vertues, and avoyding their Vices. To Statesmen how to establish politicke Lawes, and gravely to manage the Affaires of a flourishing Commonwealth. It instructs Soveraignes how to governe with Justice, mixt with Clemency, and Subjects to obey with duty, tempered with loyalty.

Historiographers have in all Times and Ages, and amongst all Nations: and

Lan-

languages, in hold in great reputation and reverence. Amongst the *Hebrewes*, *Philo Judeus*, and *Josephus Bengorion*, who flourisht in the time of *Hierusalems* last subversion, and depopulation, &c. Amongst the *Grecians* *Herodotus*, *Thucidides*, *&c.* Amongst the *Romans* or *Latins*, *Titus Livius*, *Cornelius Tacitus*, *Salust*, *Iustine*, *&c.* Amongst the *French*, *Philip Comines*: The Author of the

French

French Inventory, the Composer of this Epitome of Chronicle, &c. Of the *Scotch*, *Hector Boetius*, *Georgius Buchanan*, &c. And of our English (expect many) *Holynshed*, *Fabian*, *Speed*, Mr. *Samuel Daniel*, &c.

But concerning the present Argument now in agitation, I have reade of one *Spintherus Tarentinus*, a man (for his knowne Wisedome) by the unanimous voyce

voyce of Greece, adding an Eight unto the Seven Sages, who when he was to deliver his Opinion of *Epaminondas*, prime Captaine of absolute power, and command without limit, after he had studied to honour him with his best Expression, he uttered of him only those few Words: *He was a man who knew much, and spake little.* The like I may say of the *Author* of this present Worke, who writ

sixty found, with their Conditions, Natures, Objects, Acts, and Deaths, as also of those vitall places of their Generation, with many of their acute and witty sayings: all which, noble and Courteous Reader, I present unto thee, with a Table of all the Kings names at the latter end of the Book: and if thou please to accept of my endeavours, and but cast a benigne smile and a gentle censure, I shall take it a double

courte-

An Epitome of all the lives of the Kings of *France*, from *Pharamond* their first, to the now Reigning *Lewis* the 13.

Pharamond *the first King of France. Anno* 429.



THE *French* Nation inhabiting the lower *Germany* long time before the Reigne of the *Va-*

Antinians, Emperours of *Rome*, whether they were Originaries there, or Forraigners, they according to the report of *Aymoynus*, *Ado*, and other Historians; had for an intervall of time ceased to be governed by Kings, being contented to be ruled by Dukes, untill such time that they had a desire to returne to their manner and customes, being incited thereto by the example of other Nations; in so much that upon a mature deliberation, they concluded their Election upon *Pharamond* for their King, by reason that over and above the vertues resplendent in him, he was the last Sonne of their lateſt Duke *Marcomire*, who was Duke of *Franconia*, or *East France*, whom *Stilico* had confined as an Exulant in *Tuscany*, from the yeare of our Lord 395.

The time of his Election hath not beene precisely recorded by any Historians; the Moderne Authors also agree not upon the certainty and number of the yeares of his Reigne: For some

German Chronicles accompt but 19 others 9, Onuphrius 14, but almost all the French Annalists following Sigebert, agree upon 10 or 12 yeares, which they begin at the yeare of Grace, 419, or 420.

The French men then elated him in the Castle of Dispargum, which was, according to Gregory, in Tongry or Twongia, on that side the Rhine, where hee made his residence, or rather in Germany, without an intent of enlarging his command any farther, studying onely to institute and found the Kingdome with good policy, and the Lawes called Ripuary and Salique, by reason the French inhabiting for the most part upon the River of Sala, (which discargeth it selfe into the Mein, a great and famous River of Germany) were called Salians, and their principall City Selgestadt, which peradventure might seeme to derive its nomination from Selegest, who was a chiefe Founder thereof. Pharamond lastly comming to

the period of his life, left the succession to his Son *Clodion*, *Anno Domini* 430. His Character of life is drawne in these Lineaments; he made good Lawes, and conformed the *French* to the obedience of civill government, revived the *Salique* Lawes, and was the Founder of the *French* Monarchy: his Name *Warramond* or *Pharamond*, imported a truth, Truth being a noble vertue in a Prince. The Church was then happy in those Lights of Religion, *Jerome*, *Chrysostome*, *Ambrose*, and *Augustine* shining through the Clouds of Oppression, wherewith those times were darkned and obscured: And the Papacy was then but weake in power, afterward growing strong by the Emperors absence, warring against the *Barbarians*, and by succouring afflicted Christians.

Cloion, or Clodion, the second King of France, Anno 432.



Cloion, or *Clodion*, according to *Sidonius*, *Apollinaris*, and *Gregory* of *Tours*, succeeded his Father *Pharamond* in the Regall estate in the yeare 432. of our Redemption. He was surnamed the *Hairy*, because hee commanded the *French men* to weare

long haire in token of Liberty, to the end they might be knowne and distinguished from *Romans*: or (as some Moderne Writers will have it) to this end, that none should weare long haire, but those of the Royall blood. In the beginning of his Reigne, perceiving the *Romans* to bee employed altogether against the *Vandals* in *Africke*, and a notable dissention betweene *Aetius* and *Boniface*, went from his Castle of *Disparga*, and fastened upon *Cambray*, and all that Countrey which lyes betweene the Rivers of *Escaut* and the *Somme*, where to this day are the Cities of *Monts*, *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, and the Forrest heretofore nominated * *Carbonaire*. Afterwards having made a great discomfiture of the *Romans*, who made head against him, hee came as farre as the Bourough of St. *Helens*, which is in the Land of *Arrois*. He also subjugated those of *Thuringia*, the *Saxons*, and other populations of *Allemaine*, as *Funccius* is of opinion. O-

thers-

thers also adde, that the City of *Mayence* was by him taken in: The *Hunnibault* of *Trithemius* holds, that he divided his Kingdome into two parts, nominating that upon the Coast of the *Rhine Austrasie*, and the part upon the West, *Neustria* or *Westria*.

The Chronicles of *Flanders* say, that he led his Army against those of *Therevenne*, otherwise called *Morinians*, whom he made subjects: they perceiving their Auxiliars the *Cinabres* and *Ruthenians*, and their Captaine Generall *Gondmar* overthrowne, who had a Daughter whom this *Clodion* caused to be married to a Nephew of his who was called *Flandebert*, from whom they will have the Countrey of *Flanders* to derive its first Nomination, although it is more evident that it was not so called before the time of *Charlemaigne*. He deceased in the 20. yeare of his Reigne, *Anno Domini* 450, according to *Ado* and *Aymoinus*, leaving (as *Jaques Meier* and *Richard* of *Wassebourgh* doe relate)

Ranchaine, or *Ranachaire* and *Alberic* (*alias*) *Auberon*, his sonnes. Wearing of long haire (as was said) was ordained by this King to bee the Ornament of Princes, whereby *Cledamire* slaine in Battaile, was knowne from the vulgar Souldiers, and shaving off the Haire was a Ceremony used at degrading of Kings; and Queene *Clotilde* suffered her Sonnes Heads to be cut off, rather than their Haire, preferring honour to life, and accounting the disgrace which her Children should receive by shaving, making them incapable of the Royall dignity, worse than death; for Life, after the decease of honour, is but a continuall lingring death. *Hippone* was now beseiged by *Genserick*, King of the *Vandals*.

Saint *Augustine* being 76. yeeres old, having seene and suffered in the miseries of the Church, then generally afflicted by the *Barbarians*, wearied with being a Spectator of those Tragedies, withdrew to Heaven, and dyed, leaving

leaving the Christian World a mourner for his departure.

Merovæus, *the third King of* France. *Anno Domini* 450.



MErovæus, Maire of the Palace of *Clodion* (according to *Jaques Meier* and *Richard* of *Wasseburgh*, the Authors afore-said, which *Merovæus* nevertheless the Abbot of *Urspberg*

Urspergh thinkes, and other *French* Historians are of opinion to have beene a Bastard-sonne, or a neare Kinsman of *Clodion*, was by the reason of his valour and experience in Warre, chosen King of the *French*, *Anno Domini* 450. secluding the Sonnes of *Clodion* from the inheritance of the Kingdome. Many are of opinion that he was the first that tooke upon him to March boldly all over the Countries of the *Gaules*, because by force of Armes hee opened the way into those parts, where none of his predecessors had had any peaceable habitation or abode. And for this cause hee being acknowledged by the Ancient *French* to be the first King to have passed so farre, the *Gaules* or *Frenchmen* were called *Merovingiani*. Others are of opinion that it was, for that he was the first of the Line that reigned over the *French* untill *Pepin*, it being that the sonnes of *Clodion* were supplanted, who herooke themselves for assistance to their Mother in the Kingdome of *Thuringia*.

tingia, where being growne to age, by the ayde of other Nations recovered *Almany*, *Cambresis*, *Tournay*, *Henault*, and *Conloine*, of which parts they tearmed themselves Kings, and maintained it against the *Merovinians*, untill the time of *Clovis*.

In the meane time *Attilla*, King of the *Hunnes*, having spoiled a great part of *Europe*, laboured to joyne with the *Visigoths* and *French* to ruine the *Romans*, which was a cause that *Aetius* a *Roman* Gentleman, who had the command of all the *Roman* forces of the West, had this Warre in charge, who gave unto *Merovens* the right wing of the Battaile against *Attila* who lost the field: This Battaile was fought in the *Catalaunicke* Plaine, which some seeme to have beene that at *Chaalons* in *Champaigne*, others at *Solongne* by *Orleans*, who seeme better of opinion than those who would have it neare *Thoulouse*: becaus it is certaine that *Attila* never penetrated so farre into the

Countrey

Countrey of the *Visigothe*, where the Shock was so bloody and cruell, that there remained one hundred and foure-score thousand men slaine in the place. *Merovæus* yeelded to Fate in the tenth yeare of his Reigne, according to *Sigebert* and other Historians, *Anno Domini* 459.

This King was fortunate in his Warres, for after the Death of *Ætius* executed by the Emperour *Valentinians* command, being so faithfull a servant, that it was said that the Emperour had cut off his right hand with his left; by valour, potency, and opportunity hee advanced the Monarchy of *France*, growing more exact and compleate in strength, hee being the third Stone in that Royall building called *Gaule*, which new-begun Estate was raised to a greater perfection by many other Royall Builders, descended from his Race, and called *Merovingieres*, in memory of this *Merovee*, who, as *Titus Vespasian* said, *Non per-*

did

didi diem, ſo hee accounted that Day loſt wherein hee did no good.

This worthy King was much lamented of all men, they gave him the ſolemne rites at his funerall, which appertained to a King in thoſe dayes, which was teares and ſorrow for forty dayes after.

The Church was now much troubled by the *Neſtorian* and *Eutichian* Hereſies, which weeds were by two Councells aſſembled at *Epheſus* and *Chalcedon*, plucked up out of the Garden of Chriſtendome, and the true Chriſtian Religion was now defended by *Cyrillus* and *Theodoret*, two ſtout Champions for the *Church*, who imployed their whole ſtrength and power for the maintenance thereof, ſo that the remembrance of their pious and noble actions will continue in all ages to their eternall praiſe and commendation.

Childeric

Chilperic or Hilperic the fourth King of France, Anno 459.



Hilperic succeeded in the Kingdome by the favour of the memory of his Father, *Anno Domini* 459. notwithstanding that he seemed borne fitter to lead an Army, than governe a Kingdome in Justice and peace, by reason of his insolence and lubricity,

lubricity, for which the great and powerfull men of his Kingdome enforced him, having already reigned three yeeres, to flye into the Kingdome of *Thuringia*, there to expect the issue of his fortune. But before his departure, his friend *Vidomare*, (or as others report *Guiemans*) gave him his word and promise, breaking a peece of Gold betweene them; the King keeping the one halfe, and he the other, adviſing the King that hee ſhould boldly returne when he ſhould receive the other halfe from him.

Hereupon the *French* choſe in his place *Gilles* or *Gilon* Governour of *Soiſſons* under the *Romans*, who reigned as King 8. yeares, in the end whereof *Chilperic* was re-appealed by *Vidomare*, who had ſo dexterouſly carried himſelfe, that *Gilles* himſelfe wrought his owne ruine & hatred which the *French* conceived againſt him. *Chilperic* hereupon endeavouring the recovery of his Kingdome, gained a great battaile

againſt

against his Enemy *Agrippina*, which th
French surnamed *Coloyne*. But in his re
turne hee sought an ill requitall to s
good a friend and Host the King *Basi*
of *Thuringia*, because hee tooke awa
with him *Basins* Wife and Queene, ca
rying her with him into *France*, and o
her begat *Clovis*. *Trithemius* the Ab
bot saith, that the Dutchies and Coun
ties were erected and instituted by *Chil
peric* in *France*, who distributed them
to those of his blood. But it is mor
apparent, that the *French* commin
into *Gaule*, retained onely the general
policy which the *Romans* had there
planted, with the nominations of th
Dutchies and Counties, which denomi
nate no more than Provinces genera
or subalterne. The *Bretons* of *Gau
Armorick* under him tooke their begin
ning, *Anno Domini* 460. as also the *R
man* Empire ceased in the West, *An
Dom.* 477. *Chilperic* breathed his la
in the 24. yeare of his Reigne, abou
the yeare 484.

Th

The first part of *Chilpherick's* Life and Reigne was much disgraced by his vicious government, and his owne actions, oppressing his Subjects, and for his lusts satisfaction, abusing their Wives and Daughters: but afterward, being awak'd by affliction, and touch'd with the sense of his former wrongs, he changed his course of Life, and tooke pleasure onely in goodnesse, by his conversion gaining the affection of the *French*. Thus Affliction doth instruct not destroy a minde capable of Reason; for as Winter stormes kill not the Tree, but keepe downe the wanton sappe, which ascending in the Spring, makes it more fruitfull: so by adversity and misfortune the minde is somewhat oppress, but by vertue it is reviv'd, and brings forth fruite of new conversion, and being dead unto former vices, lives onely to goodnesse, as this King, who in the last part of his life conquer'd his desires, and tryumph'd in that noble Victory.

Clovis 5. King of France, and the first Christian King of that Nation. Anno 485.



THis *Lovis*, or *Lewis*, came to the Crowne, *Anno Dom.* 485. at the age of 15. He surmounted through his magnanimity, the glory of his predecessors: and wee must ascribe the true entry of the *French* into *Gaul* to him, according to the affirmation of

Gregory of Tours, and Aimoynus, and they and the Moderns. For by the overthrow by him given to Siagrius, Count of Soissons, some of Gilder the Romain, he reduced the County to the subjection and Lawes of the French, and so abolished that small power and command which the Romans at that time had formerly, in those parts of Gaule, 537. yeares after it had beene subjected to the Romain Empire by Iulius Cæsar. After that he espoused Clotilde, daughter of Chilperic, one of the Kings of Burgundy, and being in the ninth yeare of his reigne, he compelled the Thoringians to receive and acknowledge his Lawes. Hee obtained the day at Tolbiac against the Alemains, reducing their Kingdome into a Province and Dukedome: at his returne he became a Christian in the 15. yeare of his reigne, and altered his Coate of Armes. Neare unto Dijon hee overthrew Gondebaud his wives uncle, and in the 23 yeares of his reigne, hee slew

with his owne hands in a battaile A-
laric King of the *Viſigoths*, who wa
an *Arian*, and drove them out of *Gaule*
and by that meanes hee ſubmitted to
his Kingdome the Countrey of *Ango-
leſme*, *Bourdelois*, *Perigort*, *Quercy*, *Ro-
vergue*, *Albi*, *Auvergne*, and *Tholouze*, no
thing remaining unconquered of *Gaule*
but *Provence*, and a part of *Languedoc*.
Afterwards being honoured with
Patriciall dignity by the Emperour *A-
naſtaſius*, he removed himſelfe to *Pa-
ris*, where he eſtabliſhed the Regall ſea
of his Kingdome. Others affirme
that in defiance and deſpite of all hi
greateſt friends and kinſemen, who a
that time commanded a great part o
France, ſeizing their Eſtates and Lord
ſhips, prevented a diſturbation of hi
eſtate like to enſue. He reigned 30
yeares, and lyes inhumed and St. *Peter*
and St. *Paul*, now called St. *Genoveſue*
yeelding his laſt breath *Anno Domi*
513. leaving foure Children, *Childe-
bert*, King of *Paris*, *Clodomire* of *Orle*

ance, *Clotharius* of *Suyssons*, *Theodericke* a bastard, sonne of his K. of *Metz*, and two daughters; besides that sonne which was slaine in the wars. The Kingdome that was in its infancy of growth was twice mangled and dismembred.

In the time of this warre, there came a messenger, that brought the King tydings how that one of his sonnes was dead: upon the receipt of which newes he presently tooke the Crowne from off his head, and fell into a heavy and melancholly passion, insomuch, that for the time he was quite bereaved of his naturall sence; which the messenger seeing, added this to his former tale, that his sonne dyed victoriously; hearing of which words, he revived, and tooke up the Crowne, and set it againe upon his Head, and so rested satisfied. When *Richar* Duke of *Cambray*, a man of bad conditions and lewd life, was by the King taken prisoner, and put to death, being betraied by the trea-

theny of his Barons, they imagining, as Ovid saith, that Prosperum & felix scelus, virtus vocatur: That fortunate Treachery, should be esteemed vertuous piety, and being not content with retaining richly guilt Orgeders of Copper, which the King had formerly sent them to procure the effecting of the aforesaid Treason, they complained unto him, that they were but badly recompenced. He answered, The gift of your lives is a sufficient reward for Traytors, who deserve torments rather than preferments for betraying their Lord & Master. Your lives which I suffer you to enjoy, is no small benefit and favour. For Kings, though they seeme to allow Treason, cannot love the Traytor. The Traitors thus upbraided with their wicked nesse, and condemned by their conscience, flunde away from his presence.

Childebert

Childebert, *the sixt King of* France. *Anno* 514.



Childebert, the eldest sonne of *Clovis*, succeeded in the Kingdome of *Paris*, which was the Regall Seate of the Monarchy of *France*, *Anno Domini* 514. Upon his undertaking the government, he was by his Brothers instigated, and his Mo-

ther *Clotilda* to the revenge of the death of his Father and Mother, who were by *Gondebault* murthered: whereupon making Warres upon the *Burgundians*, their King *Sigismund* was taken in a Battaile, and together with his Queene and Progeny was throwne into a Well at *Orleans*. After that, they retreated against *Gondemar*, brother to *Sigismund*, where *Clodomire* was slaine in the pursuite. By the meanes whereof, and the Warres following upon the whole Countrey of *France*, *Gondemar* tooke possession of *Burgundy*: Whilst *Theodorick* afterwards was against *Hermonfroy* for the estaring himselfe in the Kingdome of *Thuringia*, by the ayde and assistance of his brother *Clotharius*; *Childebert* seized upon the County of *Auvergne*, but having intelligence of the returne of his Brother *Theodorick*, whom he supposed to have beene dead, he went into *Spaine*, against *Almerick*, King of the *Visgoths*, on a quarrell for the ill usage of his Sister *Clotilda*, which

Alarick

Alarick hee flew neare to *Toledo*, and tooke that City: and upon his returne he reduced *Gascogny* to his obedience, chasing the *Visigoths* backe againe into *Spaine*, by this meanes making the *Frenchmen* sole possessors of both the *Gaules*, excepting one part of *Provence*, which for a time remained in the hands and power of the *Ostrogoths* of *Italy*. *Childebert* upon his returne from *Spaine*, went with *Clotharius* to beate *Gondemar* out of his Kingdome, which was divided betweene them; as also that of *Orleans* was, after the slaughter of the children of their brother *Clodamire*, except *Claudius* that made an escape.

About that time *Theodobald*, King of the *Ostrogoths* of *Italy*, yeelded up all the possessions they had in *Provence*, into the power of the *French*, to the end that they should joyne forces with him against *Belisarius*, Captaine Generall of the Army of the Emperour *Justinian* in *Italy*, in the *interim* that

Childebert

Childebert and *Theodobert* through ambition were in an ill course against *Clotharius*; but these being reconciled by the Nobility of the Countrey, *Childebert* and *Clotharius* went into *Spain*, and surprised *Saragoca*. Afterward upon a plot of *Cranne*, a Nephew of his, hee made Warre upon *Clotharius* who being too eager and earnest to scoure the Field, and cleare him of his Enemies, hee dyed, in the 45. yeare of his Reigne, *Anno Domini* 558; and according to *Sigebert* & *Aymoynus*, 49. Hee lyeth inhumed at St. *Germans de prez*.

This King was much troubled by his Brethren, with whom he had a divided power, and ruled as the chiefe King. But Soveraignty admits no Partner for Royall power, like an entire streame fed by the Spring, whence it descended will not mingle with other Titles, but doth maintaine an absolute and undeclyned Prerogative. His troublesome Reigne concluded with his fatall death

fo

for he was slaine by a wilde Bull, which he hunted, the manner of his death being an Embleme of his life; for in his life hee pursu'd wilde imaginations and vaine desires, untill this sad mischance layd him to rest in a Grave, to shew the vanity of humane designes, which are so soone strooke dead, such is the glory of this World. There is no vertue in this life, except it be to love the thing that is to be beloved; and to love that, is Prudence; and not to be moved or troubled for any manner of molestation, that is Fortitude; nor for any matter of Flattery and delight, that is Temperance; nor for pride, that is Justice.

Clotharius

Clotharius 1. the seventh King of France. Anno 559.



Lotharius, the third legitimate Sonne of King *Clovis*, having reigned 45. yeares at *Soissons* (which is now called the *Belgick Gaule*) upon the decease of his Brother *Childebert*, who dyed without issue Male was proclaimed the 7. King of *France* which

which his Sonne *Cramne* perceiving, as being now destitute of the support of his Uncle *Childebert*, by whose assistance he managed strong Warres against this his owne Father, came and cryed him mercy. But hee made so small use of his fathers Grace and goodnesse, that hee committed againe a new Felony and Rebellion against him: And when his latter proceedings began to bee worse and worse in successe than before, hee fled to *Conobre*, or (as others say) *Canabo*, Prince and Count of the *Bretons*, who entertained him, and undertooke to secure him from his Father. Whereupon his Father *Clotharius* with his Army invaded that Countrey, where they joyned Battaile, wherein the *Bretons* lost the Field, their Prince being slaine in the place, and *Cramne* taken Prisoner, whom his Father caused to be shut up in a house, and together with his Wife and children to bee all burnt to death. But *Clotharius* being the last of the Sonnes of King *Clovis*,

dyed

dyed that same day twelve-month that he justly had caused his sonne *Cramne* and his to be burnt, in the 51 yeares of his being a King. *Anno Dom.* 563. leaving behind him foure sonnes, who againe divided the *French* Monarchy into the former Tetrarchyes; insomuch, that that of *Paris* befell to the eldest, named *Cherebert*, or *Charibert*; *Soissons* to *Chilperic*; *Orleans* with the Kingdome of *Burgundy* to *Gontran*; and *Austrasy* to *Sigebert*, with the Provinces on this side the *Rhyne*: but before the partage or division aforesaid, they fell all upon *Chilperic*, in open Armes, for the surrender of their Father Treasures, which hee had already taken possession of, and by them the City of *Paris*. Whereupon it seemes that hee tooke it to heart, and ever after maliced his brothers, especially *Sigisbert*, who had beene the motive (as *Paulus Diaconus* saith) that the *Hunns* made warre against him. This King at the time of his death said, *Vnach, Anach,*

How

How great is the King of Heaven, that hath made subject unto death the greatest Kings and Princes of the world! which speech discovered, that his too much affection to the world, made the approach of death, comming to take off his upper garment of mortality, more terrible, whereas, *Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas, regumque turres, & sceptra & gonibus æquat.*

Death impartially knocks at
Poore Cottages, and the Court gate;
And equally he bringeth downe
Vnto the grave, the King and Clowne.

To satisfie Pope *Eugenius*, and for feare of Excommunication, for killing *Gawler* of *Quetot* his servant, hearing divine Service in his Chappell, hee exempted the Lords of *Quetot* from homage and service due to the King, thereby to expiate his bloody offence. But although his life was very bad and vicious, and blotted with many impieties, yet in sicknes his soule recover'd some health, by a free acknowledging his sinne, saying,

That

That his onely hope and confidence mi
in Gods mercy.

Cherebert 8. *King of France.*
Anno 564.



AFter the deceaſe of *Clotharius* *Cherebert* his ſonne was King of *Paris*, *Anno Dom.* 564. He betooke himſelfe to all the kindes and ſort

sorts of dishoneſt pleaſures that his fancy ſuggeſted him. *Gregory* of *Tours* takes no notice of his reigne, becauſe he governed not long: nevertheleſſe, this mention he makes of him, that he was excommunicated by S. *German* Biſhop of *Paris*, for that hee had repudiated his lawfull wife *Ingoberge* that he might take another, his brothers *Chilperic* and *Gontran*, being no waies different in conditions. But *Sigisbert* was an honourable and a vertuous Prince. *Cherebert* dyed (according to the report of *Sigebert*, and the Chronicles of *France*) in the ninth yeare of his reigne, without iſſue or any notable memory worthy a King: which was a cauſe of great controverſie betweene his brothers concerning the ſucceſſion; which in the end proved a warre, which (according to *Paulus Aemilius*) was of a long continuance: nevertheleſſe, although *Gregory* of *Tours*, and *Aimoyn* have very confuſedly ſpoken of that warre, without deſigning or remarking

the time that it begunne, nor what time
Cherebert dyed: yet Gregory allowe
that there was a sharing of the King
dome. According to whose Relati
ons, Tours, Poitiers, and Anion, fe
to Sigisbert; but what parts befell to
the others is not mentioned expressly
but onely this, that Chilperic obtained
a part of Normandy with Rouen; Gon
trans, Berry, Perigueux, and Gascony.
But each of them kept his part in th
City of Paris, and promised each to o
ther, that after their departure thence
no one of them after that would ente
into it againe, without the consent o
the other two. This Cherebert dye
at Blaye, neare Bordeaux, An. Dom. 57
and was buried at St. Romanus of Blay
Gontran, Sigisbert, and Chilperic were
during their lives, in contention, until
such time as their brother Sigisbert wa
slaine by two Souldiers, who were pu
upon that action by Fredegunde, the wif
of Chilperic, who was besieged in Tour
nay by Sigisbert, who not long befo

was acknowledged as King at *Paris*.

This King was enchanted with the cuppe of pleasure, whereof hee dranke deep, & thereby committed many violences; for *nulla capitalior pestis, quàm corporis voluptas hominibus à natura data est*; *unlawfull lustfull pleasure is the cause of all plagues*. And therefore *Diogenes* told *Alexander*, that hee had alwaies pleasure enough, while *Alexander* had never enough pleasure; and therefore he did not desire the infamate pleasures of a King, and a King could not enjoy his pleasures. But this pleasure doth bewitch all the World, especially the sensible and rationall man, onely the spirituall mind can flye a higher pitch, & account all the delights of this world, but like the golden trappings of the Asse, that is made brave to carry greater burthens.

Chilperic, *the ninth King of* France. *Anno* 577.



Chilperick having reigned N
yeares at *Soiſſons*, and ſeei
himſelfe raiſed from a meane
a higher degree of his fortune, by t
death of his Brother *Sigisbert*, dep
ted from *Tournay* to *Paris*: where h
ving beene received as lawfull Kin

A

Anno Domini 577. dispatched his sonne *Merovæus* with an Army for the reducing of the Countries and Cities scituated upon the River *Loire*; but he instead of that service, went directly to *Rouen*, where by the advice of the Arch-bishop *Pretextatus*, he married *Brunehault*, the Widow of the foresaid *Sigisbert*. Whereupon his father was enraged, and after having dispersed the forces of the said slaine *Sigisbert*, which came and assaulted him neare *Soissons*, he shut up *Merovæus* in a Monastery at *Mans*, and afterwards sent his other sonne into *Guienne*, for the recovery of whatsoever had beene in *Sigisberts* possession: from whence he was repelled by *Patrice Mummole*, King *Gontrans* Lieutenant. In the meane time *Merovæus*, who was somewhat nettled, and had betaken himselfe to *Brunehault*, is constrained to flye into *Austrasie*; from whence being also expelled, was put to death, and *Pretextatus* confined to perpetuall Exile. After this *Chilperick* enforced

Warock, Count of lower *Bretagne*, to acknowledge vassallage unto him, *An. Dom.* 584. On the other side, *Childebert*, who laboured to recover *Marsiles* which his brother *Gontran* detained from him, made peace with his Uncle *Chilperic*, who on his behalfe, with all his forces fell upon *Guienne*, tooke *Lymosin*, *Perigueux*, and *Agenois*; and as he was very desirous to follow his fortune upon *Bourges*, he was stayed by the Army of *Gontran*, with whom he made peace. Not long after *Chilperic* perceiving too amorous passages of his Wife *Fredegund* with *Landry*, Mayre of his Palace, to take away the occasion of his resentment, they caused him that night to bee murthered, as hee returned from Hunting, in the Moneth of *September*, in the 23. yeare of his Reigne, leaving one sonne, named *Clotharius* foure Moneths old. Whilst the Daughter of *Chilperic* was in her journey to be matryed to the second sonne of the *Visigothes*, she was stripped, ransacked, and

robbed of her treasure and jewells, and sent backe againe. *An. Dom.* 586. He lyeth interred at *St. German de prez.*

The occasion of his murther was the discovering of *Fredegunds* affection to *Landry*, for thinking to give his Wife a morning-salutation, hee came booted into her Chamber before hee went to Hunting, and finding her kembing her haire, which lay spread over her face, drew neare without speaking, and with his riding-wand in jest touch'd the hinder part of her head, she taking the King for *Landry*, who had free accesse for secret visits, said, *In my judgment Landry, against right should always strike before, and never behind*: whereupon perceiving that it was the King, who by those words had discovered her minde, while the King was gone a Hunting, plotting the death of *Fredegund* and *Landry*, they contrived his death, and by murtherers by them hired, the King accompanied onely with his Page, was killed as he return'd from the Chace.

Clotharius 2. the tenth King of France. Anno 586.



HIs *Clotharius*, the second of that Name, at the age of foure Moneths, *An. Dom.* 586. succeeded his Father under the tuition of his Uncle *Gontran*, who confirmed *Landry* Mayre of the Palace, and constituted him his Lieutenant Generall of the

the Kingdome, and retained *Paris* to himselfe, with all the dependances of the Kingdome of *Therebert*, the late King.

Gontran dyed in the 33. yeare of his Reigne, *Anno Dom.* 595, having before instituted for his Heire by will *Childebert*, King of *Austrasia*, his Nephew, who lost the Battaile at *Soissons* against *Fredegund*, for the Guardianship of his Cousin *Clotharius*: As also foure yeares after, or thereabout, *Childebert* being deceased, *Brunechilde*, who had the tuition of *Theodebert* and *Theodoric* her yong sonnes, lost the battaile against her neare *Muret*. *Fredegund* in the end dying, the two Kings of *Austrasia* and *Orleans* being vexed at the Ambushments of *Clotharius*, gave him battaile neare unto *Sens* and *Estampes*, and left him no more than twelve Counties of his whole Kingdome. *Theodoric* as victorious and triumphant enters *Paris*. After that *Theodoric* having his hands full of his other brother,

and

and before that he would undertake any Warre against him, accorded with this his brother *Clotharius*, that he would give him the Dukedome of *Champaigne*, and other parts which hee had taken from him, on condition that he would be a *Neuter* betweene them. But hee having intelligence of the death of *Theodobert*, who was slaine neare *Cologne* in the 17. yeare of his Reigne, enters immediately upon those promised Countries. *Theodaric* being very desirous that he should let goe his hold, was impoisoned by *Brunchault*. *Clotharius* remaining now sole peaceable possessor of the whole Monarchy of *France*, put all the children of *Theodoric* to death except *Merovæus*, who was his youngest sonne. Afterwards he punished *Brunchault* according to her deserts and demerits; and he instituted his sonne *Dagobert* King of *Austrasia*, against whom this man was much incensed for the death of his brother *Rodoald*, but he was reconciled into favour by the Mar-

riage

riage of *Cometrude*, Sister of his last Wife. *Clotharius* having largely revenged himselfe upon the *Saxons*, who had revolted and wounded *Dagobert*, daring that that were without the reach of his Sword, deceased the 45. yeare of his age, and of his reigne 37. *Ann. D.* 632. leaving *Dagobert* by his first Wife, and *Aribert* by the second.

Brunehault before mention'd having caused many murders and mischiefes, was by her owne souldiers yeelded up to *Clotayre*, and by the chiefest persons of his Dominions, condemned to bee tyed to the tayle of a wilde Mare, and drawne through a stony rough Countrey, being thereby torne in peeces, and dying many deaths in one death; yet St. *Gregory* in certaine Letters commends her piety and wisedome, for many Temples ware by her buil ded and endowed, while in the Temple of her soule shee sets up Altars to murder and whoredome.

Dagobert

Dagobert the 11. King of France. Anno 632.



Dagobert being possessed of the Crowne *Anno Dom.* 632. notwithstanding the opposition of *Brunulph*, Vncle and governour of *Aribert*, he assigned him the Countries of *Aquitan* and *Guienne* for his maintenance, whereunto he gave the stile and tit-

title of a Kingdome, and bounded it with the River *Loire*, and the *Pyrenian* Mountaines. After that he laboured to polish his Kingdome, administring justice to every man. In the ninth yeare of his reigne, which was the third yeare after the decease of his Father, he captivated himselfe to vices, and voluptuousnesse, in such sort, that hee grew infamous, although hee seemed much devoted to the Abby of St. *Denis*, which he caused to be built, and enriched it with the pillaging of other Churches.

In the interim, King *Aribert* deceased the seventh yeare of his reigne, leaving a sonne called *Chilperic*, who survived him but few dayes, of whose death *Dagobert* was strongly suspected. Hee immediately united the Kingdome of *Aquitan* to the Monarchy of *France*, and dismembred the Dukedome of *Almania* into divers parts, as *Munster* affirmes. Hee released the *Saxons* of a yeately Tribute

bute of five hundred Cowes, which they payed to those of *Austrasia*, upon condition that they should keepe the *Sclavonians* out of the Dominions of *France*.

After this hee crowned his sonne *Sigisbert* King of *Austrasia*. But because that in the 12 yeare of his reigne, *Clovis*, or *Lewis* was borne by his wife *Nentilde*, he confirmed the kingdom of *Austracy* upon *Sigisbert*, and designed the occidentall part of his Kingdome, called *Neustria*, together with that of *Burgundy*, to his sonne *Clovis*. At that time *Radulphe* Duke, and governour of *Thuringia*, for King *Dagobert* would needes oppose himselfe against *Ansigise Maire* of the Palace of *Austracy*, and make himselfe King; but in vaine. Afterwards *Dagobert* combated victoriously the rebellious *Gascognes*, and intending as much to the *Bretons Iudicael* did him homage for his Kingdome. Lastly, he deceased with a Flux the 19 or, as others affirme, the 29 of *Ianuary*,

Anno

Anno Dom. 647. sixteene yeares after the decease of his Father. Hee lyes interred at St. *Denis*: with this King dyed the splendour of the Kings of *France*, and the power of the *Maires* of the *Palace* beganne to take a dangerous and pernicious roote.

The Character of this King may bee thus drawne: He was better furnished with vertue than his education promised: he framed the Kingdome by Iustice, and brought it to moderation, and obedience; the state thereof being too much slackned by his fathers lenity; and as he had tun'd the government to yeeld a vertuous harmony, he grew into the opinion of his Subjects, by his affection to Piety, which he made to shine most cleare and evident, by building and enriching many Temples, especially St. *Denis*, honour'd since by being the constant Sepulchre where the Kings of *France* lye buried. He banished also the *Iewes* out of his Territories. But these resplendant vertues

tues were darkened and disgraced b
the foule sinne of Adultery, where
he grew infamous to his Subje
and Strangers, and was so confirm
in this vice, that *Anand* Bishop
Paris perswading his Conversion, w
therefore banished. But his reaso
was awaked by *Pepins* constant repre
hension, to whom banishment bein
threatned, yet he persisted, and by
brave importunity, neglecting h
owne danger, obtained of the Kin
to bee mercifull unto himselfe, an
forsake his sinne; such was the mind
of this vertuous Prince to hearken
the words of a wise man which wer
spoken in season, that ever after he wa
wary both of his words & actions; let
vingan example of loyalty in a servan
and of Reasons victory in a Prince.

Clov

Clovis, (*aliàs*) Lewis 2. *the* 12. *King of* France, *Anno* 645.



THis *Clovis* or *Lewis*, although he were the younger brother of *Sigisbert*, whom some hold to have beene borne of a Concubine, tooke the possession upon him of the Kingdomes both of *France* and *Burgundy*, under the government of his Mother

Nentilde, and of Prince *Aega*, Mayre o
the Palace, who ſhortly after dyed; i
whoſe place was ſubſtituted *Ercembault*
kinſman to the late *Dagobert* by the mo
thers ſide. In the meane time *Pepin*
Mayre of the Palace of *Auſtraſie*, dyed
into whoſe office and place his ſonn
Grimoald would enter. But perceivin
himſelfe to be oppoſed by a certaine *O-*
tho, who formerly had had the govern
ment of *Sigebert* in his minority made
quarrell betweene him and *Leuther*
Duke of *Almaine*, who ſlew him. After
taking upon him the dignity of Mayr
of the Palace, hee matched his Siſte
Begga to the Duke *Anſigiſe*, ſonne o
St. *Arnulph*, by whom hee had *Pepi*
Heriſtel. *Nentilde* deceaſed *Anno Do*
651. as alſo her Favorite *Flaveate* di
who was by Nation a *Frenchman*, Co
ſtable of *Burgundy*, and *Wilebald* G
vernour of *Burgundy Tranſ-jurane*; b
the reaſon whereof *Ercembault* gove
ned ſolely the Kingdome, until the Kin
came to age. Afterwards in the ye

65

657, *Sigebert* perſwading himſelfe that he ſhould have no iſſue, adopted *Childebert*, ſonne of *Grimoald*, Mayre of his Palace as his ſonne: but after having a ſon borne to him, whom he named *Dagobert*, at his deceaſe hee left him to ſucceede under the charge of *Grimoald*, who cauſed the Infant *Dagobert* to be tranſported into *Scotland* by *Dado*, Biſhop of *Poictiers*, there to be made a Monke, and cauſed his owne ſonne *Childebert* to be crowned King of *Auſtraſie*; which cauſed the King *Clovis*, accompanied with his Mayre *Ercembault*, to give him battaile, in which they were both taken, and carryed to *Paris*, where they dyed. By reaſon whereof *Clovis* inſtituted his ſecond ſonne *Childeric* King of *Auſtraſie*, and appointed *Walfroy* for Mayre of his Palace. After that there being a great famine, *Clovis* tooke all the Plate and Treaſure out of the Church of St. *Denis*, and gave it to the poore, and in recompence thereof hee exempted that

Abby from the ſubjection of the Biſhop of *Paris*. He departed this life to a better, *An. Dom.* 665, in the 21. yeare of his age, or as others, 23, and lyeth at St. *Denis*, expecting a glorious Reſurrection.

This King and many other his ſucceſſors, retained nothing of Soveraignty, but the name and habilements of Kings, having reſign'd their Regal power to their Mayres. For after they had committed all their Authority to theſe Vice-kings, they themſelves did never appeare in publick, but on the firſt day of *May*, and then in their Chariots ſtuck with flowers, and drawne with Oxen. No ſuiters were admited to the Kings preſence, who in his Chamber ſurfetted on all kind of pleaſure, while the Subjects complained onely to the Mayre, and by him had their wrongs redreſſed; for the whole government which belonged unto the Kings, was now ordered by Mayres: yet this King was happy in his Conſort and Queen

Bandon

Bandour, of whose Piety and devotion to Religion, the Abby of *Shelces*, called St. *Bandour*, and other religious buildings were lasting Monuments.

Clotharius 3. *the* 13. *King of* France. *Anno* 666.



HIs *Clotharius* the third, the eldest sonne of *Clovis*, succeeded in the Regall power, *Anno Dom.* 666, (his brother *Childeric* or *Childe-*

bert and *Theodoric* being very young) *Clotharius* permitted the sway of government to his Mother *Bathilde*, and his Mayre of Palace *Ercembault*, or *Ereich*, whom some are of opinion to have beene entituled Duke of *France*, and after the death of this, hee entertained one *Ebroin* in his place, (or as the *Almaine* Chronicles say) *Eberwin*, a *German* borne, a man cruell, malicious, and wicked, who was preferred unto him by the *French*.

He was the first, that, abusing the imbecillity and Infancy of his Master, raised the power and authority of his owne dignity to such a heighth it never had before, slighting and misprizing the Majesty and greatnesse of Kings: insomuch that afterwards nothing, of what importance soever, must passe without the approbation of those Mayres, all the Principality (as it were) being solely in their breasts and power, swaying, yea, and limiting the expences of their Kings, as they list them-

themselves: making Warres, Peace, Alliances, Ordinances and Customes of the Kingdome at their pleasure. Some Chronicles say, that the Kings living at their ease and pleasures, shewed themselves but once a yeare in publicke upon the first day of *May* in a generall assembly, which was held every yeare for the publick affaires of the Kingdome, in a place called *The Field of* Mars, where they rode in a Chariot drawne by foure Oxen, accompanied with the chiefe of the Baronry, as well hearing the complaints of their Subjects, as giving audience to Embassadors of forraigne Princes, all which they received at the second hand from their Mayres. This *Clotharius* was surprized by a Feaver, whereof he dyed, having reigned foure yeares, without leaving any issue, *Anno Dom.* 670. *Theodoric* undertakes the government of the Kingdome, but through the turmoyles betweene him and *Ebroin* Mayre of the Palace, the subjects enforced him to a Monasticke

life at *St. Denis*, and *Ebroin* at *Leuxeul* in the *Franche Conté*. *Clotharius* lyes at St. *Denis* in *France*. The compoſition of his minde was cruell, which the ſubjects felt in heavy taxations, by him impoſed, ſaying that plenty and peace made them forgetfull of their duty. And of him and his ſucceſſors it may be ſaid, that they left nothing memorable, but that they left no memory.

Hee may be reckoned among thoſe Kings that were living Pictures of Soveraignty, ſhewed every yeare to the people, and ſo put up againe into his Chamber: but if Vertue be active, and conſiſts in doing good, how could Kings thinke that they might rule by their Deputies? You never knew that Flock of ſheepe did thrive, when the Shepheard committed them to the care of an Hireling, or a Boy and a Dogge, for then the poore ſheepe are torne by Bryars: ſo are the poore ſubjects by oppreſſions, when *Rex dormit ſecurus*,

Securus, when the King sleepes, and suffers his Mayres to governe him and his Realme. Therefore it is said, that no man is good in regard of the nobility of his Birth; but for the excellency of his Vertue: For true Nobility dependeth of Vertue, and all other things are of Fortune. But this was the defect of these times that made soveraigne power have aweake aspect, and not to looke so fine and cleare as it would have done, for this King and many others were then but like Pictures in Arras: yet for all his cruelty, they bestowed upon him those funerall Rites which appertained to Soveraignty, and inhumed him amongst the former Kings.

Childeric

Childeric 2. the 14. King of France. Anno 670.



THis *Childeric*, King of *Auſtraſ*
and brother to *Clotharius*, bein
called to the Crowne by th
Frenchmen, tooke *Vlfoalde* for hi
Mayre, but they found themſelves a
much troubled with him as they ha
beene with *Theodoric* and *Ebroin*, whom
the

they had made Monkes, and confined into Monasteries. This *Childeric*, who was a man of no great wit, and dissolute, confined (saith *Sigebert*) *Leger* Bishop of *Autun*, a man of a holy life, to the Monastery of *Luxeul*: Nevertheless the *Supplement* of *Idatius* affirmes that he was so gracious with him, that he was in a manner as Mayre of the Palace. He caused a Gentleman to be ignominiously whipped, who was of *Francovia*, called *Bodille*, by which fact he excited such a scandall against himselfe, and a generall hatred of most part of the Nobility of his Realme, that they all rebelled against him, after the example of *Ingolbert* (*alias*) *Wigobert*, and *Amalbert*; giving such an occasion to *Bodille*, that he sought all occasions of revenge for the notorious disgrace hee had received from him: who on a day espying him comming from Hunting, caused him to be murthered by the assistance of his *Complices*, who also shewed no more mercy to his Queene and

Wife

Wife *Blitilde*, although ſhee were gr
with child; which was a cauſe that
foalde fled into *Auſtraſie*; and that
Lords of *France*, by the advice of *Le*
Biſhop of *Authun*, tooke *Leudeſil*,
ſonne of the late *Ercembault*, for Ma
of the Palace, who (as it ſeemes
Aymoynus and *Ado*) taking *Theodo*
out of the Monaſtery, eſtated him
the Regall Throne.

Childeric and his Wife were funeb
ally interred in the Church of St. *Ge*
man des prez lez Paris, *Anno Domi*
676, and ſeven yeares after that by t
generall conſent of the *Frenchmen* h
was called out of *Auſtraſie* to gover
the Kingdome of *France*. Hee left
iſſue; *Sigebert* and *Paulus Æmili*
ſeeme to confound the Hiſtory, bei
of opinion that *Childeric* reigned aft
Clotharius 12. yeares, and *Theodor*
17. yeares after him: but others ho
that the reigne of *Theodoric* continue
19, in the which they number the year
of his being a Monke, *Childerick* bei
ſubſtitu

substituted in his place. This King was mother of the same stampe with the former, by nature enclined to tyranny and cruelty, disgracing his well-begun reigne with a bad conclusion: for Kings mounted on the top of Honour, and beholding their subjects with contempt, thrust forward by flattery or ambition, doe easily become Tyrants. And as this Kings life did not shew handsome, so his death plotted and effected by *Bodille*, did instruct Kings not to dishonour or contemne their Nobility, being their right Arme. And also it shewed, that a disgracefull punishment inflicted on a Gentleman, doth touch the quicke of the soule with a deepe apprehension, for being of a freer tender nature, they scorne as much to receive an injury, as doe any, and therefore they account it Justice to revenge, though they dye in the confirmation of the act: This appeares by *Bodille*, who concealed her anger, untill like Lightning it struck the King before it was seene; for he must

be

be silent, full of darke thoughts, and carry his light inward, that will vindicate an injury; and write *Mihi & vindictæ*, this is a sacrifice to Revenge.

Theoderic 2. 15. *King of France.*

Anno 680.



THeoderic (*alias*) *Thierry*, the second of that name, having beene called out of the Monastery by *Ebroin*, who in the time that things were in a combustion and

and confusion through the death of *Childeric*, went and assaulted *Leudesie*, from whom hee recovered the Royall *Finances*. Afterwards pursuing him, he, contrary to his promise, caused him to be put to death, and causing himselfe to bee re-estated in that dignity of which formerly hee had beene deprived, persecuted all those that had any way opposed him, filling all *France* with murtherous cruelties: insomuch, that he put to death *Leger*, Bishop of *Autun*, and his brother *Guerin*. Whilst the *Austrasians* substituted *Pepin*, *Heristed*, *Maire* of the *Palace* of *Austrasie*, in the place of *Ulfoald*, and appoynted for his Coadjutor *Martin*, his Consen German, sonne of *Cloudulphe*, second Sonne of S. *Arnulph*. Whereof *Ebroin* being advertised, went to give them battaile at a place called *Locofie*, where *Pepin* was enforced to betake himselfe into *Austrasie* for safety, and *Martin* to *Laon*: From whence *Ebroin*, upon his word given him in

way

way of promiſe, fetcht him out, and
cauſed him to be put to death. Imme-
diately hereupon *Hermonfroy* fled
Ebroin, and for refuge betooke him-
ſelfe to *Pepin*. By the reaſon where-
of, *Theodoric* took to bee *Maire* of the
Palace one named *Waraton*, a man well
adviſed, who having beene ſupplanted
and undermined by his ſonne *Giſle-
mare*, who dyed ſhortly after, entered
into the State, although hee kept it
not long, but dying left it in the
hands and power of *Bertaire*, who in
ſuch a high nature diſguſted the
Lords and Nobility of *France*,
that they withdrew their affection from
him, and there went (namely *Andra-
ne* and *Reole*) to conſult with *Pepin*
for a Warre upon *Theodoric* the King,
and *Bertaire*, who was neare *Taxiere*
in *Vermandois* defeated, and the ſaid
Bertaire ſlaine by ſome that purſued
him. Whereupon *Theodoric* made a
peace with *Pepin*, and gave him the
office of *Maire* of his *Palace*, as
hee

he already had that of *Austrasie*. *Pepin* being desirous to compose the matters of *Austrasie* in order, instituted *Norbert* as his Lievtenant in *France*, in his absence. Afterwards he made his eldest sonne *Drogon* Duke of *Campagne*: *Pepin* began to governe in *France*, *Anno Domini* 687.

Theodoric deceased 688. having reigned nineteene yeares, beeing a wonderfull patient King, and one that would not be moved with any small disaster that should have happened unto him, either through the Divine Power, or Humane Resistance. Hee left behinde him three Sonnes, *Clovis*, *Clotharius*, and *Childebert*.

This King being onely a picture of Soveraignty, without any active motion, *Ne vixisse inutilis olim, videatur*, left issue to shew that he had lived. He sate like a patient man, and beheld the Tragedies playd by the *Mayres*, as they had beene a game of

Tables, untill *Pepin* wonne the ſet a
Soveraignty of *France*.

This King was of a ſlow diſpoſitio
not contemning, but neglecting t
World; for if he had onely flight
earthly glory, he would have violat
Curius, who when the *Samnit*
brought him great ſtore of Treaſur
as he was ſitting by the fire ſide, h
ſaid, *Non aurum haberi præclarum f
videri dixit*; *ſed eis, qui haberent a
rum, imperare*: He accounted it n
glory to have ſtore of Gold, but t
governe thoſe that had ſtore of gol
This was a magnanimity of minde
but a dejected minde in a Princ
ſuffering a Subject to over-topp
him, did not expreſſe the Co
rage of a *Cæſar*, or an *Alexa
der*, that deſir'd to bee Monarc
of the whole world.

Clo

Clovis 3. *the* 16. *King of* France. *Anno* 689.



AFter the decease of *Theodorick*, *Clovis*, his eldest sonne, began his Reigne in his minority, *Anno Domini* 689, having *Pepin* for Mayre of his Palace, who was surnamed *Heristel*, sonne of *Ansigise*, under whom *France*, that heretofore seemed to bee divided,

and (as it were) dismembred, seemed now to be as an entire body, as formerly it had beene, and began to recover its priſtine luſtre and honour, which it had in a manner loſt by the precedent diviſions, and inteſtine diſſentions, which alſo had given an occaſion to the *Aquitans* and *Gaſcoignes* to range apart under the govetnment of their proper and peculiar Prince, whom they ſtyled *Duke*; an occaſion that *Roderic* of *Toledo* tooke to make mention of one called *Loup* who was about that time.

Clovis reigned (according to the Contivator of *Gregory* of *Tours*, *Adon* and *Sigebert*) onely foure yeares, although *Aimoynus*, through the default of Writers, acknowledgeth but two yeares. And it ſeemes that in his time the *Saxons* and *Swedes*, who upon the occaſion of the precedent Warres by the ſucceſſion of time had withdrawne themſelves out of the obedience to the *French*, were by

Pepin

Pepin ſummoned to their duty. And becauſe they made him know that they would not performe any ſuch thing but upon compulſion, hee paſſed over the *Rhine* with an Army againſt them, wherewith hee gave them ſuch downe-right knocks, that he beate them into a ſubjection according to his deſire. By the meanes whereof *France* for ſome ſpace of time continued in peace, recovering by little and little its authority and renowne amongſt other Nations and ſtrangers. Wherefore *Clovis* had no leaſure to enjoy a long content, becauſe hee dyed, although young, (as it is ſaid) leaving the ſucceſſion to his brother *Childebert*, *An. Dom.* 692. The place of his death or interrment is not mentioned in any Authors.

This King reigned but foure yeares, and therefore his Character may bee drawne by the Emblem of the Sunne riſing, with a faire and cleare aſpect, but

presently over-cast with thick clouds, having this Motto, *Orior & morior.*

As the Sunne which fairely rose,
Is hid with clouds that doe enclose
The cleare beames, while that it doth
A sorrow, weeping teares of dew: (shew
So this King rose to a Crowne,
And setting soone in death, went down
Leaving the Sphæare of Majesty:
His Motto this; I rose to dye.

Childebert

Childebert 2. the 17. King of France.

Anno 692.



After the death of *Clovis*, his brother *Childebert* succeeded him, and reigned according to all Authours, 17. or 18. yeares, except *Aldo*, who alloweth him but 13. Nevertheleſſe it ſeemeth that it was in his time that *Pepin* made warre upon *Ratbod*,

Duke of *Frizeland*, who was as yet a Pagan and an Idolater; so that he being overthrowne, *Pepin* would not grant him any conditions of peace, unlesse he would permit a Monke called *Wilebrot*, (*alias*) *Clement*, a learned and vertuous man, might freely give instructions to the *Frizons* in the Christian Religion, which for the most part was generally approved and liked by the people: but the Nobles and chiefe men remained and continued in their ancient errour together with their Prince. Moreover, that *Pepin* was a man accomplished, and of singular parts, yet contrary to the Lawes of Marriage, he was so much taken with the fond love of a Gentlewoman called *Alpaide*, that hee utterly loathed his wife *Plectrude*. By reason whereof *Lambert*, Bishop of *Utrecht*, or (as some report) *Liege*, a man of a holy life, boldly undertooke to lay open his sinne unto him, although he had restored him to his See Episcopall, whereof *Ebroin* had deprived him. Whereupon

Alpaide

Alpaide was so much enraged, that she instigated her brother *Dodon* to kill him: but he and his associates received a reward due for such a demerite and murther. *Pepin* on the other part hearing that *Norbert* his Lieutenant of Mairelhip of *France* was deceased, substituted his second sonne *Grimould* in the place, and caused him to marry *Theudesinde*, Daughter of *Radbod*, Duke of *Frizeland*.

About five yeares after, *Drogon*, the sonne of *Pepin*, Duke of *Champagne*, dyed, (as *Ado* noteth) *Anno Dom.* 708, but according to *Sigebert*, 699, whose estates were by *Pepin* given to his sonne *Thibault*: after that, seeing the *Swedes* to rebell against *Childebert*, under the conduct of *Villarius* he sent *Anepos* Bishop against them with a powerfull Army, which overthrew them, saith *Ado*. *Childebert* deceased *An. Dom.* 710, having reigned 17. yeares, leaving issue, *Dagobert*, *Clowis*, and *Daniel*.

That which is chiefly observable in this

this King, was his dotage on *Alpaide*, faire & beautifull Gentlewoman, who he loved beyond all reſpect of himſelf letting his Fame bleed to death, wou ded with a bad report for his incon nent life. For that King that is addict to the love of a woman, hath all his ſe ſes ſo charmed, that he underſtands n thing but his pleaſure, and is quite giv over to follow his owne wicked deſir For, *Eſt infœlicius quàm meretrice nihi*

A Whore may well compared be
Unto a Garden of miſery:
He that doth both touch and taſte
Her fruite, doth unto death make haſt

And hee that endeavours to make King ſee his owne vice, does alwaies p riſh in the attempt, & reſembles *Virg* poore Gnat which the ſhepheard kil with clapping his hand againſt his f while he ſtrove to wake him. So Biſh *Lambert*, that would have wak'd King, was by *Alpaides* plot and Kings conſent murdered.

Dagob

Dagobert 2. the 18. King of France. Anno 710.



Dagobert, the eldest sonne of Childebert, began his Reigne Anno Dom. 710, according to Trithemius, Ado, and Aventine; not as Sigebert would have it, 716. There is not any memorable thing by Pepin done in his time, found or read recommendable

mendable to posterity, but onely th
death of *Grimoald*, Maire of the Palac
of *France*, which was *Anno Dom.* 71
in *April*, who was miserably slaine by
Souldier, a *Frizelander*, in the Churc
of St. *Lambert*, belonging to the See o
Liege, whither he went to visite his fa
ther *Pepin* then lying sicke in his bed
whereof he dyed the same yeare, abou
the midst of *December*, having execu
ted both the Mairesships with great ho
nour for the space of 27. yeares and
halfe, after he had surrogated *Thibaut*
to his sonne *Grimoald* to be Maire. He
resigned the Mayery of *Austrasie* to a na
turall sonne of his called *Charles*, whom
he had by his Concubine *Alpaide*, al
ready perceiving in him the signes of
great Generosity, which enabled him
for such a charge, although he was
but yet very young. Which gave
occasion to *Plectrude*, the lawfull wif
of *Pepin*, cunningly to surprize him, an
to imprison him in the City of *Cologn*
as well for the Novercall jealousie sh
had

had of him, as for having meanes also to ruine the estate of *Austrasie*, as also of *France*, being in the hands of her younger sonne *Thibault*, assuring herselfe that the managing of busnesses would passe well enough under his name: But the *Frenchmen* not willing to be governed by a Woman, being grieved also that the office of the Maire should be hereditary, which formerly had beene by Election, made an insurrection against *Thibault*, whom they forced to flye into the Forrest *Cocie*. After that they chose *Ranfroy* for Mayre: The same yeare 714. *Dagobert* dyed, having reigned 5. yeares.

This King was disswaded from the love of *Alpaide*, by *Lambert* Bishop of *Vtrell*, whom this cruell Dame in revenge caused to be slaine by her brother *Dodon*, strucke after the acting this Murder, with a disease of wormes, the stench whereof he being not able to endure, threw himselfe headlong into the River of *Menze*. See here a punishment

to

to affright the sinfull soule; a King th
had before lived in a most voluptuo
manner, that made a Whore the Cent
of all his thoughts, thinking all happ
nesse to be contained within that ci
cumference, having lost his reason, a
being wholly governed by a petty-co
what a sad and fatall end did he mee
withall! For pleasure comes with a fai
alluring face, tempting to taste of h
Circes Cup, but when shee turnes h
backe, she hath a ragged ugly shap
which offends the sight, and brings th
mind to sad repentance. This King h
highly sinned, and now wormes beg
to be bold with him, and eate his livi
flesh, so that corruption did not follo
after death, but contrary to nature he
rotted and corrupted while he live
untill the worme of conscience torme
ted his soule; a miserable death atte
ding a bad life.

Clotharius

Clotharius *the* 4. 19 *King of* France. *Anno* 719.



Lotharius the fourth, ſonne of *Theodoric*, who was the fifteenth King of *France*, was brother to the Kings, *Clovis* the third, and *Childebert* the ſecond, and Uncle to *Dagobert* the ſecond; and by the plots of *Charles Martel*, upon the deceaſe of *Dagobert*, was

was made King. For, hee perceiving that the greatest part of the *French* he constituted King, a certaine *Daniel*, man of the Royall blood, whom they had drawne out of the Monastery, and nominated him *Chilperic* the second: he, by force of Armes having valiantly fought it out in the field, and victoriously overthrowne them, (as hereafter shall be mentioned) made himselfe Master of all *France*, and from thence forth *Charles Martel* against his will was made King: But he knowing that the *French*, that could not containe themselves without a King, and would not admit any to the Title, but those of the Royall blood, knowing also himself not so descended, he caused this *Clotharius* to be Crowned King, as the next of blood; not that hee thought him worth such a dignity as that of a Kingdome, but for a gaining of authority by this faire pretext, and for the transferring of the Crowne of *France* by little and little to his Children, which after

war

winds came to passe. For under the name of *Clotharius*, *Charles Martel* did what he pleased, which so fortunately succeeded daily, that by this meanes he made a sealing-Ladder for his sonne *Pepin* to the Crowne: So, that *Clotharius* the fourth, was made but an imaginary or titulary King, who did not any thing worthy of memory, because hee reigned not above two yeares or little longer: and in the time of his reigne, all *France* was in great Factions and Divisions, by the reason of so many pretendants to the Office of *Maire* of the *Palace*: also that *Charles Martel* had after him the entire government of the whole Kingdome, and command of all; insomuch that he was called, *Prince of the French-men, great Master and Governour of* France: And *Clotharius* had but the bare title of King: which is a cause that *Paulus Emilius*, and other Historians have not inserted him into the Catalogue of the Kings of *France*. The

aforesaid *Clotharius* deceased about the yeare 719, and lyeth inhumed at *Nanty*

This King, having not the power of a King was like a Picture of Majesty, set some years exposed to the publick view, but afterwards death drew a Curtain between him and the world, and then he was soone forgotten, whereas vertue doth give a second life to Princes, while their name is preserved fresh in memory: For *Sola virtus expers Sepulchri.*

Vertue alone can never dye,
But liveth still in memory.

And therfore that excellent monument better than any Marble stone cut into forme by Carvers Art, is the statue of the mind, not that of the body: for *Statuæ huiusmodi relinquendæ, quæ virtutis sunt monumenta magis, quàm staturæ corporis.*

That King doth need no Tombe cut out by Art,
Whose Fame doth live in every Subjects heart.

Daniel (alias) Chilperic 20. King of France. An. 719.



Dagobert, whom some affirme to have beene the Sonne of Childebert, and brother to Dagobert; and others, that he was onely of the blood Royall, & taken out of the Monastery to bee

made King; and his former name was changed into *Chilperic*, *Anno Domini* 715. In the beginning of his Reign he entered into a confederacy with *Ratbode* Duke of *Frizeland*. In the meane time *Charles Martel* eſcaped the impriſonment of his Step-mother *Plectrude*: and as hee made all poſſible meanes and waies for the recovery of his right, before that hee could effect any thing, he was by *Ratbode* defeated neare the *Meuſe*, before that *Rainfroy*, and *Chilperic* could come to charge him. Nevertheleſſe, *Anno Domini* 716. after, as the *Frenchmen* went with a Convoy of an infinite treaſure of monyes from the parts neare *Cologne*, which *Plectrude* had given them. *Charles Martel* ſet upon them with ſuch a fury, that he enforced them to forſake it neare unto *Juis*. By the meanes whereof, taking heart for this his firſt fortunate enterprize, he overthrew *Rainfroy*, *Chilperic*, *Anno Domini* 717.

21 of *March*, neare unto *Vinciate*, who came with an intent of an ample revenge, *Charles* by this victory assuring himselfe of the *French*, desirous to reduce the rest of the Kingdome of *Austrasy*, entered by force into *Cologne*, and forced *Plectrude* to surrender unto him all his Fathers Treasures. And for the greater validity of his cause, puts one forward (whom some esteeme to have beene the Uncle of the last King *Dagobert*, called *Clotharius*, or *Lotharius*) forcing him to take upon him the title and name of King: with him afterwards hee went to encounter *Chilperic*, and *Rainfroy*, who by the meanes of *Eude* Duke of *Aquitan*, or *Gascogne*, were destitute of their Forces, being by him defeated, and overthrowne in *Champagne*, insomuch, that for safety *Chilperic* retired to the said Duke with all his Treasures: *Anno Domini* 719. *Clotharius*, the titulary King, departed this life, whereupon *Charles Martel*

sent to demand King *Chilperic* of *Eude*, that he might bee sent unto him: by whom he was afterwards acknowledged as a King, and entertained *Eude* into his amity and love. *Chilperic* also a yeare after deceased, *Anno Dom.* 720. having reigned five yeares and a halfe in a troublesome and turbulent State, which was scarce settled in all the time of his Reigne: *Charles Martel*, with *Clotharius*, (or *Lotharius*, who had tooke the name and title of King) raising many perturbations in his Kingdome: But Death at length drew his dayes to a period, after his great and manifold troubles, and lyeth interred at *Noyon*.

The

Theodoric 21. King of France.

Anno 720.



THeodoric was by *Charles Martel* substituted to *Chilperic*, *Anno Domini* 720. and reigned onely titulary, as others had done before him, for the space of eighteene yeares. *Charles Martel* left *Arnion* to *Rainfroy*,

upon condition, that hee should resign the office of Mayre, and after that went to terrifie and chastise the *Saxons*, who had rebelled: at which time *Radbod* Duke of *Frizeland* dyed *A.D.* 727. He brought the *Almaines* into such a servitude to the *French*, that before that time they never performed. Afterwards, having enforced *Plectrude* to come to an agreement, he marched into *Aquitan*, against *Eude*, where in the way hee, by a generall Parliament, made himselfe to bee stiled Prince of the *French*. Whereupon *Eude*, more enraged than vanquished, incited the *Saracens* of *Spaine*, by the meanes of *Munuoce*, Lord of *Lerdane* his sonne in Law their servant, whom *Charles* encountred before *Tours*, and gave them an overthrow by the assistance of the said *Eude*, who was enforced to take his part by reason of the insolencyes committed by the *Saracens*, who had now come downe into his Country. In this expedition hee gained the surnam

name of *Martel*, for the Mortality he made of his enemies. After the ending of this warre, he went against the *Burgundians*, to punish them for their rebellion, and also those of *Provence*. After that, knowing the death of *Eude*, he reduced *Guienne* and *Aquitaine* into his obedience, dis-inheriting *Gaifer* and *Walde* the sonnes of *Eude*; who retiring themselves into *Gothland*, and *Septimany* (*alias*) *Languedoc*, recovered by the assistance of the *Visigoths*, a part of *Guienne*, in the meane time that *Martel* was in warres against *Pepin*, the sonne of *Ratbod*, whom he overthrew, and forced the *Frisons* to become Christians. After, having sent backe his Vncle *Childebrand* against the *Visigoths* and *Saracens*, who had possessed *Avignon*, himselfe went to quell *Burgundy*, now upon a revolt, and by the aide of *Luitprand*, King of the *Lombards*, he went to drive *Athin* out of *Narbon*, and out of all *Languedoc*, and *Provence*, all which he submitted to

the

the Crowne of *France*, and hee tooke away the Earledome of *Marsiles* from Count *Morice*, who had delivered *Avignon* to the *Saracens*. *Theodoric* dyed about the yeare 740.

It was a usuall custome for great Warriers and Souldiers in those times to get some titular addition to their name; as *Alexander* was called *Ille magnus*; so *Martel* was so sirnamed, *Quasi mortalis*, or *Martialis*, because he was mortal in his expeditions, & full of martiall valour; he was the first founder of the second Race of the *French* Kings, and therefore must needes be a man of great vertue; since the raisers of private families are either Saints or Divells, that get honour by vertue, or goe to hell for it, to leave it to their Posterity.

Child-

Childerick the 22. King of France. Anno 740.



Hilderic succeeded his brother *Theodorick*, *Anno Domini* 740. He was the last King of the race of the *Merovees*, *Charles Martel* deceased at *Paris*, *October* the 22. *An. Dom.* 741, leaving *Carloman* and *Pepin* surnamed *The short*, *Giles* Arch-bishop of *Rouen*, (and

(and *Griffon*, who was by another Mother) *Carloman* and *Pepin* tooke upon all their Fathers possessions, and entituled themselves Dukes and Princes of the *French*. They called *Hunaud* to account, who had made himselfe a proprietary Lord of *Aquitaine*. In the meane time *Griffon* fastened upon *Lan*, claiming it as his right; from whence he was fetcht out, and imprisoned at *Ardennes*. After *Carboman* having compelled the *Almans* (who had revolted) to his obedience, *An. Dom.* 743, went with his brother to combate *Odilon* (or *Vtilon*, Duke of *Bavaria*, who was now in Rebellion, and had stolen and married their sister: whom they having compelled to alter his Title of King to Duke, they were contented he should peaceably enjoy their Sister as his wife. At their departure out of *Bavaria*, *An. Dom.* 744. they went against the *Saxons*, whom they enforced to undergo their accustomed yoake, giving the Duke *Theodoric* as an Hostage, who upon

upon his owne word was sent backe; but the yeare following hee was againe taken in a relapse of a new revolt against the *French*. *Anno Dom.* 746. *Carloman* became a Monke of *Mount Soracte* in *Tuscany*, and afterward at *Mount Cassin*. Whereupon *Pepin* reduced the whole Monarchy into his sole power. Afterwards hee pursued his brother *Grifon*, who had retired himselfe into *Saxony*, and from thence into *Bavaria*, from whence *Pepin* having fisht him, hee brought him into *France*, and gave him the Dukedome of *Angely* in *Normandy*. After this *Pepin* affecting to joyne to himselfe both the name and the Royall Authority, wrought with Pope *Zachary* by *Bouchard* Bishop of *Witsbourg*, and by *Volrade* his Domesticke Chapline so farre, that the States of *France* assembling at *Soyssons*, following the declaration of Pope *Zachary*, degraded *Childeric* and his wife *Gisale*, and sent them to live a Monasticke life in the Countrey of *Bavaria*, *Anno Dom.* 752.

Thus

Thus was the *Merovean* race deprived of her honour 293. yeares after the death of *Merovæus*.

This King and his Queene were enforced to be religious, and being deposed, were sent to a Monastery; for it was a usuall custome sometime to confine the right Heire to such houses, when they would be rid of their Kings, they did shave their heads, and make Monks of them, wherein it may be they did their soules good, but compelled Religion can never be sound. Jarous living in a wildernesse beheld *Rome*, and a King in a Cave will thinke on Crowne, and therefore it may be said,

When a King weares the Fryers hood,
He is either very bad or good.

Charles

Charles Martell, *Duke and Prince of the French.*



ONE *Charles Martel* is placed here amongst the Kings of *France*, not because in his life time hee tooke upon him the Name and Title of a King, but because indeed hee commanded all *France* (after that hee had made an escape out of the imprisonment

of

of *Plectrude* his Mother in law) unt
his death: having made himselfe to b
created in an Assembly of three Estat
of the Kingdome, Prince and Duke
the *Frenchmen*, more haughty and
lustrious than that of Mayre of the P
lace; wherewith his Predecessours we
contented, and the Kings that reigne
in his time, had onely the bare Nam
and Title, without any power at all, as
hath beene already mentioned; yea, an
after his decease his successors qualifi
him as a King, as it appeares by h
Tombe in the Church of *Denis*
France, where his Statue is crowne
and accoutred with Robes of Regalit
and is written about it in Latine word
Charolus Martellus Rex. And justly h
may be so styled, because there was n
King in his time, but who he pleased.

Pepin Heristel was his Father, *A*
gise his Grandfather, S. *Arnulph* h
great Grandfather, who being a W
dower was made Bishop of *Mets*, whi
S. *Arnulph* was directly descended in t

Masculin

Masculine Line of *Lodowe*, the sonne of [illegible] the first King of *France*. This *Charles* was so valiant and generous, that he obtained the Surname of *Martell*, for the exceeding great strength of his arme, and the memorable Victory which he obtained against the *Saracens*, neare unto the City of *Tours*, of whom he slew in the place to the number of 375. Thousand. He reduced the whole Country of *Languedoc*, otherwise called *Septimany*, to the Monarchy of *France*; which untill that time was not warranted. Hee was very zealous in the defence of the Christian Religion, and *Rome* it selfe being distressed by the siege of *Luitprand*, King of the *Lombards*, and brought into great extremities, Pope *Gregory* sent by a Bishop *Anastasius* and *Sergius* a Priest, the Keyes of the Sepulchre of St. *Peter* to Prince *Martell*, whereby he intimated unto him, that he put himselfe, the Church and the City of *Rome* into his protection and safeguard. Wherefore

he sent Embassadors to the *Lombards* intreate them for his sake to desist, and to permit a peace to the City of *Rome* which tooke such effect, that from thence after ward the Popes in all distresses sought to *France* for relieſe upon occasions, whereof they never were destitute. In the end the *Goths* being vanquished, the *Saxons* and *Frizons* subdued, *Languedoc* conquered, and *Provence* recovered, and *France* enjoying the tranquillity of a happy peace *Charles* made a distribution of his estate to his Children, and shortly after dyed the 22. of *October*, *Anno Domini* 74[illegible] who was the first that was ever stiled Prince of *France*, and lyes at St. Denis in *France*.

This *Charles Martell* being King of *France* in power, though not in Title did make *Childeric* called *Daniel*, *Clotarius* the fourth, *Theodoric* the second and *Childerick* the third, successive Kings of *France*. The Realme and Crowne of *France* being by *Childer-*

third offered to *Charles Martell*, who refused the Diademe, saying, *That it was more glorious to reigne over Kings, then to be a King*; as appeareth by this Epitaph on his Monument.

Hic positus Dux primus in orbe triumphat,
Maior in omnibus spectatis Christicolarum,
Cui Dominus Ducum, Regum quoq; Rex fore spernit.
Qui nolit regnare, sed Regibus imperat ipse.

The Duke of *Braban*, whom Fame doth renowne for the chiefe Champion of all Christendome, who had both Dukes and Kings, and did disdaine to be a King, but over Kings did reigne.

He had foure sonnes, *Caroloman* and *Giles* of modest milde spirit, *Pepin* and *Griffon* rough and ambitious: he left to *Caroloman*, *Austrasia*; to *Giles*, being more hardy, *France*; and *Giles* given to devotion, hee made Bishop of *Roan*; and *Griffon* being of a turbulent disposition, had no portion; but was enforced to depend on his brothers, whereby the ambition of many brothers reigning together was prevented.

Fame doth report that this Monarch nor any forraigne State did ever yeeld worthier man, or any one so well accomplisht with so rare and goodly qualities, being greatly admired and generally beloved for his pious and renowned actions. For Religion, Wisdom, Justice, Valour, modesty in prosperity, resolution in adversity, temperance in Authority, diligence, and good fortune, made him a most compleate Prince, not wanting any endowments fit for so high a calling, and the example of vertuous perfection. Vertue is the highest perfection of Nature, beyond which humane frailty cannot reach.

Pepin the short, the 23. *King of* France, *Anno* 752.



Pepin the short, sonne of *Charles Martell*, was crowned King of *France* in the beginning of the yeare 752, by *Boniface* Bishop of *Mayence*. The *Saxons* rebelled the yeare following, but *Pepin* made them very feelingly sensible of their default. *An.*

Dom. 754. *Pepin* having beene againe annointed and crowned in the Church of St. *Denis* by Pope *Stephen*, successour to *Zachary*, who came to demand ayde of him against *Astulph* King of the *Lombards*, passed over the *Alpes*, and two severall times put the King *Astulph* into such streights and extremities, that he was constrained to surrender to the Pope duties belonging to St. *Peter*, the *Segniory* of *Ravenna*, and all that he could claime in *Romania*: whereupon the Emperour of *Constantinople*, to whom those Territories did belong, being much discontented, *An. Dom.* 759 overthrew the rebellious *Saxons*, and compelled them to pay tribute at every generall Parliament of *France* 300. Horse fit for service of Warre. From thence hee went against *Waifer*, Duke and Governour of *Aquitaine*, and enforced him to come to a composition, which nevertheless had no effectuall issue, untill hee had defeated him in divers battailes, and taken the greater

part of his principall Cities. Which *Waifer* perceiving, and the taking of his Mother, Sisters, and Nieces, was enforced to commit the rest of his fortunes to the hazard of a Battaile neare *Perigord*, where, with the day he lost his life also, and his Principality likewise.

Moreover *Aquitaine* received a governour (who in those times was styled Duke) from the appointment of the King, and was reunited to the Crowne of *France*. *Pepin* retreating with his Army, was arrested with a fit of sicknesse at the suite of Death, whereby he paid Nature what he was indebted, the 24. of *September*, in the 54. yeare of his age, *Anno Domini* 768, leaving by his Queene *Berthe*, *Charles*, and *Charlemaine*, to whom by a partage they made betweene them, the Occidentall part of *France*, together with *Burgundy*, and *Aquitaine* befell to *Charles*, who established his Seate at *Noyon*: and to *Charlemaine* the Orientall, where-

under the Provinces on this side the *Rhine* were comprised, and held his Court at *Soyssons*.

This King was the first of the second Race, under whose vertuous government the happinesse of *France* was much improved, and in his former Reigne; but Vertue being no inheritance descending to posterity, the glory of the Kingdome by the vices of succeeding Kings declined, shewing that Grace and Goodnesse are the absolute free gifts of God. That which assured him of his Subjects love, and made him become gracious in their estimation, was his honourable Actions, followed by the love and obedience of his Subjects, for the attractive love of Vertue firmely obliges subjects to their Prince, and doth by a secret violence draw their affections. His last act concluded in a Royall death, being happy in his honours and hopefull Children, one of his sonnes being afterward acknowledg'd the worthiest and most excellent

cellent Prince that ever reigned: And himselfe by his vertue and valour gaining his subjects love, instructed Princes that the subjects love is the strongest guard, and that Vertue is the best preserver of Majesty, giving a good and prosperous successe unto all their actions by whom she is embraced and dayly followed, never leaving them hopelesse in any danger which may seeme to threaten them, but rather encourage and comfort their troubled spirits with assurance of overcomming and withstanding, whatsoever may prove obnoxious or hurtfull unto them, and lastly, it doth not onely enrich a man with all temporall blessings here in this life, but hereafter advance him to immortall honour.

Charlemayne, *Emperour of Rome, and the 24. King of* France.

Anno 768.



NO sooner had *Charles* made partage with his Brother *Charlemayne*, but he was enforced to restraine *Lupus* Duke of *Gascoigne*, and *Hunaut* of *Aquitaine* with including them in a Fort called *Fressac*, built neare

neare to *Libaurne*. After that, marrying with the daughter or sister of *Didier* King of the *Lombards*, he entertained *Trasilon* Duke of *Bavaria*, into his amity. The yeare following, *Charlemaine* deceased, leaving two sonnes, whom *Charles* permitted not to govern in their fathers estate, but annexed it to his owne. After that hee made warre upon the *Saxons*, and in the yeare 773. at the request of Pope *Adrian*, hee tooke *Didier* in *Pavia*, whom hee confined in banishment to *Liege*, recovering all the possessions he had in *Italy*. And the same yeare he returned against the *Saxons*, where hee founded a Fort by the name of *Francfort*. Againe, being gone into *Italy* against *Adelgise*, sonne of *Didier*, who was revolted, hee returned immediately against the *Saxons*, whom he forced to imbrace Christianity. *Anno Domini* 776. The same yeare hee tooke from the *Sarazens* in *Spaine*, *Gerone*, *Barcelonne*, *Saragosa*, and made many

Kings

Kings tributaries: in his returne fr
thence the *Gascognes* slew most of t
best men of *France*. Hee subdued t
Bretons of the lower *Brittagne*, w
had revolted: and *Anno Domini* 7
He tooke the fidelity of *Adagise*, D
of *Benevent*, and of *Trasilon*, Duke
Bavaria, whereupon he confiscated
his owne use, the whole Countrey
Bavaria, and enforced *Theodon*, a
his sonne to a Monasticke life. H
overthrew likewise the *Sclavonia*
and the *Vandals*, who held the Cou
trey of *Brandebourg*, *Malgebourg*, a
Pomerania, and also the *Huns*, a
Avarois, who at that time posse
Pannonia. Hee was saluted Empe
Anno Domini 801. upon Chistm
day. And having received prese
from the King of *Persia*, hee w
sought in marriage by the Empresse
Irene. After that, having combat
the *Venetians* by his sonne *Pepin*, a
defeated the *Normans*; and havi
founded the *Universities* of *Par*
Bolog

Aquisgrane and *Pavia*; an intending to unite the Channell of the *Rhine* with that of *Danubius*, he was intercepted by Death, *Anno Domini* 814. being threescore and twelve yeares of Age, having reigned over the *French* fixe and forty yeares, and of *Italy* three and forty, and of his Empire foureteene, and lyes inhumed in *Aix la Chapelle*.

This *Charles* got some addition to his name, as *Alexander* the Great, being indeed great in the gifts of body and minde, Arts, and Armes. The ground-worke whereon he raised noble Trophies to Fame, was Religion, to which he give due honour, and from thence deriving Morall perfections, he grew an admired Prince, naturally favouring the Muses, learned in the Greeke and Latin languages. Philosophy, the Mathematicks, and other Sciences, hee cal'd his pastimes and companions of his sword. Something he wrot in Poetry for recreation, but

hee

he especially delighted in History, the Register of noble Actions.

The Acts of *Charlemaine* in the Life of his Brother *Carloman*, were many, and most renowned, and also when he was King alone, but when he was enstalled Emperour, he crowned all those actions by his care of the Church, and his godly preparing for Death: for hee was much enclined to the reading of such Bookes as were for the bettering of his understanding, and which tended to the leading of a vertuous and godly life, as may appear by his spending three yeares in reading the Bible and St. *Augustines* Bookes before he dyed. And the Character of his Life was: That his vertue was the patterne of Princes, and his good fortune the subject of their wishes.

Lewis

Lewis the Debonnaire, Emperor of Rome, and 25. King of France. Anno 814.



Lewis, who was left the sole son of *Charlemagne*, was consecrated at *Rheimes* by Pope *Stephen*, *Anno Domini* 814. In the beginning of his Empire, he reduced the *Sclavonians*, *Sorabes* and *Gascoignes* under his obe-

obedience who had revolted upon the death of *Charlemaine*: He held a Parliament at *Aix*, where he caused his eldest sonne Prince *Lotharius*, to bee crowned Emperour with him, and caused his other sonnes to bee Crowned Kings, giving unto *Pepin* the Kingdome of *Aquitaine*, and to *Lewis* the Dutchy of *Bavaria*. By reason whereof, his Nephew *Bernard* rebelled against him, who by a sentence of the Emperours Counsaile had his eyes pulled out, whereupon he dyed with griefe. From thence *Lewis* went against the *Bretons*, who had made an insurrection, and chaced *Lindeute*, Governour of *Austria*, out of *Pannonia*. And having *Anno Domini* 824. renewed his alliance with *Michael* the Emperour of *Constantinople*; and his wife *Hermingarde* being dead, he marryed with *Judith*, daughter of the Count *Arte*, which *Judith*, because she advanced her to the disadvantage of the Emperours Children, was a cause that they raised

an army against their Father, who having confined her into a Monastery of *Italy*, the veil put into a Coffer at St. *Medards* of *Suessons*, from whence she was conveyed out by the *French* Princes. *Lotharius* seeing this, fled into *Italy*: The troubles of *France* being appeased, the *Danes* and *Normans* ransacked the Countrey of *Zaland*, and *Frizland*, and also the *Britons* rebelled. Also the *Saracens* much perplexed the Emperor in the chasing them out of *Italy* and *Provence*, who finding himself neare his end, bequeathed unto his son *Charles* the Occidentall part of *France*, and by the death of *Pepin*, *Ao. D.* 838. *Aquitaine* was added; to *Lotharius* he left the Empire, with the rest of the Kingdome of *France*, & to *Lewis* the kingdom of *Bavaria*. *Lewis* being discontented at this partage, would needes take *Alemaine* into his power: but having beene hindered two severall times by the Emperours Army, in the end the Emperour dyed in an Isle of the *Rhine* the sixtieth yeare of his age,

and the 27. of his Empire and reign
Anno Domini 840.

This *Lewis* was of a milde and gen
disposition, fitter to be a Church-m
than a King; wherby he grew contem
tible to his Subjects; yet milde nat
much provoked are violent in reven
for having taken *Bernard*, he impris
ned him, then put out his eyes, and
the Bishops & noblemen his adhere
Hee indiscreetly gave his sonnes t
portions, and thereby procured his o
affliction, arming them with strength
rebell against their Father, and for
fection to Church-men he was by th
censured for his cruelty to the Bisho
to be confined to a Monastery, w
the Clergy adhered to the rebelli
Children against the father; whose
attempt was to chastise the insolenc
of his sonne *Lewis*; but age and gr
concluded his happinesse, and the go
old King having felt enough vexat
in the unnaturall rebellion of his C
dren, forlooke the world, and so fo
rest and happines.

Cha

Charles the Bald Emperor, and the 26. King of France, Anno 840.



His Charles the Bald having attained to the Kingdome, Anno Dom. 843, made great Warres against Lotharius, untill hee gave him battaile at Fontenay: During these dayes the Bretons revolted; and the Normans came even unto Paris to sacke

the Abby of St. *German*, insomuch that *Charles* was enforced by money to hire them to a retreate. After this *Charles* went against *Neomenius* King of *Bretagne*, whom he routed and defeated twice afterwards. *Anno Dom.* 8[illegible] after, *Aquitaine* fell into the hands of *Charles*, who encloysthered his Nephews *Pepin* and *Charles*. Hee againe overthrew the *Bretons*; the *Normans* on the other side tooke the City of *Nantes*, confounding all with blood and fire, not sparing the Bishop who was then at Masse.

Fifteene yeares after the battaile at *Fontnay*, *Charles* the *Bald* made himself to be annointed King in the City of *Limoges*. *Lotharius* became a Monke, leaving the government to his son *Lewis*, but that part of *Gaule* beyond the mountaines, was divided between *Charles* and *Lotharius* his other sonne. *Baldwin* having espoused the daughter of *Charles* the *Bald* without his consent, in the end was acknowledged as Son-

in law, to whom *Charles* gave the County of *Flanders*, and lost *Aquitaine*, whereupon *Lewis* caused himselfe to be Crowned King of *Germany* in the City of *Mentz*, while *Charles* was entertained in Warre against the *Normans*: which he recovered *Anno Domini* 859, forcing his brother to retreate into *Germany*. *Anno Dom.* 863. they entered into a League. In the meane time there grew great troubles amongst the Nobility of *France*, by the meanes whereof the *Britons* came as farre as *Poitiers*, whence they were chaced by *Charles*, and *An. Dom.* 863. they were constrained to take their Kingdome and Dutchy by faith of homage to him. And *Anno Dom.* 869. hee was elected King of *Lotaine* by the death of his Nephew *Lotharius*. He was also crowned Emperor *Anno Dom.* 875, by the death of his Nephew *Lewis*, which hee enjoyed not above two yeares; in the end whereof being desirous to returne out of *Italy* into *France*, he was poisoned by his Phy-

sicians; the sixth of Queen Anne Dom. 1707.

The Reigne of this Prince was confused, and unhappy, and of small fame, being a King of no merit; for from the confusion in his reigne the fall of this Race did spring. But as he remember'd when he drew Iphigenia ready to be sacrificed, painted Calchas with a sad countenance, Ulysses sadder, and having spent all his Arts in expressing Menelaus grief, and not knowing how to make the Fathers countenance more sorrowfull, cover'd his head with a vaile, leaving his passion to be conceived by imagination: So this Kings Picture deserves to bee hidden and obscured with the vaile of silence: for it is better not to write at all, than to write, though fully, disgracefully of deceased Princes.

Lewis 2. Emperour, and 27. King of France, anno 877.



After the decease of *Charles* the *Bald*, *Lewis* surnamed the *Stut*, was heire and successor of his Father, declared himselfe not onely King of *France Anno Dom.* 877, causing himselfe to be crowned in a full assembly of Princes and Prelates at *Rhemes*, but

also Emperour of *Rome*. *Aymoynus* testifieth that hee was in some difference before his Coronation with the *Primates* of his Kingdome, because he had distributed the charges and dignities of *France* without their advice, so much that he was enforced to give them content. In the meane time Pope *Iohn* the 8. conceiving a better hope of the *French*, than of the *Almaines*, laboured what he could to reduce *Italy* into the good liking of *Lewis* the *Stut*, by the reason whereof he became an enemy of those that took a part with *Caroloman*, Nephew to the said *Lewis*, and eldest sonne of *Lewis*, King of *Bauaria*, who took the Pope prisoner, whence hee made an escape by the meanes of his adherents, and retired himselfe into *France* with the Treasures of the Church, after that he had excommunicated his adversaries, who nevertheless desisted not to detaine the City of *Rome* for the party of *Carolaman*. In the meane time the Pope was conducted

from *Arles* by Duke *Boson* to *Lions*; from whence he went to visit the King at *Troyes*, and there the King caused himself by him to be crowned with the Imperiall Diadem. After that the Pope was conducted by *Boson* into *Italy*; whiles the Emperour *Lewis* went to visite *Lewis* King of *Germany* in *Loraine*, where they concluded a treaty of peace, for the which the controversie touching the Empire was deferred till another time, and it was agreed that the possession should rest as it did of that which each of them had in *Italy*, untill such time that it was otherwise agreed upon. Afterwards as the Emperour was in his journey with his forces to goe visite *Bernard* Marques of *Gothland*, or of *Languedock*, which had given an occasion to the Emperour to distrust his fidelity, hee was surprised at *Troyes* with a malady, which moved him upon hope of recovery to returne to *Compaigne*, where he deceased the tenth of *April*, *An. Dom.* 879.

879, leaving his Wife great with child, who shortly after was delivered of a son who was called *Charles*, afterwards surnamed the *Simple*, whose life is set downe as the occasion falls convenient wherein you shall reade Notes worthy your observation: In whose minority three things are observable; the efficacy of the Law of State, preserving the unborne lawfull Heires right to the minority of a King, subject to many miseries: And the liberty of great men in the weakenesse of a young Prince. For *Lewis* and *Carloman* being first chosen Regents, shortly procured themselves under colour of the pupiles interest, to be crowned Kings.

879.

Lewis

Lewis and Charlemain, or Charles the
Kings of France, &c. 79



His Lewis and Charles or Charle-
main, sonnes of Lewis the third,
and of Ausgarde whom hee had
taken to wife without the knowledge of
his father, and after by his command
dvorced her, according to the Aquitaine
Chronicles, were crowned Kings of
France,

France, *An. Dom.* 879. according to the appointment of *Lewis* the *Stut* at his death to the Peeres of his Realme. Upon which occasion some Abbots and great Lords partializing against them, appealed *Lewis* King of *Almany*, to take charge of the affaires of *France* into his hands. To which purpose being arrived at *Verdun*, he was pacified with the part of the Kingdome of *Lorraine*, which was given him, upon which he and his late Father had quarrelled with the Kings of *France*. This fire being thus quenched, another controversie grew concerning the County of *Authun*, betweene the Counts *Theoderic*, to whom it was given by the late deceased Emperour, and *Boson*, who layd claime thereunto; to whom it was judged by *Hugh* the Abbot, upon condition that he should leave the Abbeys with their revenues which were in those parts, to *Theoderic*.

The State of *France* being thus troubled, *Boson* grew more turbulent,

ing himselfe to be crowned King of *Burgundy*, as also did the *Normans*, whom the Kings overthrew upon Saint *Andrews* day, *Anno Dom.* 879, slaying 3000. of them in the field. After in the yeare 880, they made a partage of the Kingdome of *France*, by which all the *Neustrick France* befell to *Lewis*, and *Aquitan* with *Burgundy* with the Marches to *Caroloman*. This being done, they went to surprise the *Normans*, whom they cut in peeces in the *Carbonary Forest*, to the number of 9000, the yeare after he deceased. The *Normans* not desisting from wasting and sacking the Countrey of *France*, came up as farre as *Paris*. *Carloman* was enforced to buy a peace of them for 12. yeares, which he enjoyed not long, for in the yeare 884. he was slaine by a wild Boare a hunting, having reigned five or sixe yeares; or running after a Gentlewoman, his horse carried him away, and crush'd him under a gate, or at the Chace hee fell downe and broke his necke, for report differing

in

in the manner of his death, I agree that it was violent and accidentall.

Lewis the *Lubber*, and *Charles* the *Grosse* the 29. & 30. *Kings of France*, *An.* 885.



HIs *Lewis* surnamed the *Lubber*, or *Doe-little*, sonne of *Carloman* succeeded in the Kingdome *Anno* 885, at the pursuite of *Hugh* the Abbot, (who was so named, because

it is thought, he was the first of the Lay-men that usurped the revenues of the Abbies) so that all that part on this side *Seine*, and that which was called *Neustry*, remained in the obedience of *Lewis* the *Debonaire*; and the parts beyond the *Seine* with *Burgundy*, were under *Charlemagne*, Emperour, who came to take the protection of *France* against the *Normans*, according as *Ado*, Archbishop of *Rhemes*, testifieth. Therefore it is that they are placed in the Booke and Catalogue of the Kings. In those times the *Normans* ranged about *Neustry*, sacking and spoyling the greatest part of Cities in those parts, namely, *Rouan*, *Eureux*, and *Bayeux*: but they were so soundly curryed by the valour of *Hugh* the Abbot, that in a long time after they durst not set a foote there, which was a cause that the same yeare 887. they returned to thunder upon the other parts of *France*, not sparing the Emperours Countrey, where they surprised the Castle of *Louuain*.

From

From thence they came before Paris under the conduct of their King Sigfrey, hoping there also to make a prey as they had done elsewhere; but it was so bravely defended by Count Eudes & the Abbot Goslin, that they were quite frustrate of their expectation and pretence. This Lewis dyed immediately after, having borne the name of a King to his dying day, for the space of two yeares, according to the Chronicle of St. Remigne. Moreover, Charles became so stupefied in his senses and understanding, that when the Princes of the Empire knew that there was no hope of his recovery, and that the affaires of the Empire might fall into some disasters, they gave him into the charge of his Nephew Arnulph, naturall sonne of the late Carloman, in whose custody he dyed soone after, on the 13. of January, Anno Dom. 888.

This King was approved in the beginning of his Reigne, and reverenced by his Subjects, but afterwards having

made a dishonourable peace with the *Normans*, yeelding them *Neustria*, now called *Normandy*, hee lost his Subjects affection, and then through griefe and jealousie conceived against his Queene *Richarda*, fell sicke, and through the distemper of his body and minde being unfit to governe, was deposed, rejected from the Kingdome and Empire, banished from the Court, and having neither house nor meanes was starved and dyed for want of reliefe in a poore Village of *Swevia*. Thus one of the great Monarchs of the world dyed without house, without bread, without honour, without mourning, & without memory, but that his end was prodigious and memorable. The reasons were his imperious pride in prosperity, and his deiected meeke in adversity, [illegible] becomming not a magnanimous mind; therefore his affection was hated of his subjects, not considering the true cause of his affliction, but the chiefe cause was his distrust

in God in his extremities, for he shou[ld]
have acknowledged that all Victories
as David said,
Not unto us, not unto us, but unto thy name be the glory.
Psal. 115.

Eudes or Odo the 20. King of France
Anno 891.



EUdes or *Odo*, sonne of *Robert*
Count of *Paris*, and of *Fran*
Tutor to the young *Char*
[1]00

make the government of the affaires under the Title of King, and by the consent of *Arnulph* and the Lords of *France*. Hee was consecrated and anointed King, and crowned by *Walter* Arch-bishop of *Sens*, who was a cause that *Baldwin*, Count of *Flanders*, and the Arch-bishop of *Rheimes*, sent the Duke of *Spoleta* into *Italy*, to take the affaires of *France* into his hands. Ode being established, gaue the County of *Paris* and of *France* to Count *Robert* his brother, and instituted *Richard*, Count of *Autun*, gouernour of the lower *Burgundy* for the defence thereof against the *Normans*, who hauing beene *Anno* 888, repulsed from before *Paris* by Count *Robert*, came before *Sens*, from whence they were beaten by the said *Richard* Duke of *Burgundy*, who was the first that left that dignity hereditary and patrimoniall to his successors. *Walter*, Nephew to *Eudes*, making insurrection against him, betooke himself into *Lyons*, whence fetching one

he was put to death. At the same time *Ebulo*, Abbot of St. *Germani*, Count *Randolph*, together with his brother *Gotsbert*, arose against *Eudes* in *Aquitaine*, whom he made to goe against them. In the meane time the greater part of the Lords of *Neustria* were in pursuite of *Fulco*, Arch-bishop of *Rheimes*, and of the Counts *Heribert* and *Pepin* the young, *Charles* the Simple whom they caused to be crowned King in the City of *Rheimes*. Whereupon *Eudes* and he grew to great Warres, that *Charles* the *Simple* would have entered into a confederacy of a Fleete of *Normans* under the conduct of *Hastings* for the recovery of his Kingdome, but he was prevented by *Fulco*, the Arch-bishop of *Rheimes*, because they were as yet Pagans. *Fulco* made peace betweene *Eudes* and *Charles* the Simple *Anno Domini* 897, and by this reconciliation a part of the Kingdome was given to *Charles*, and the other part to *Eudes*, who enjoyed it not long

after, because he deceased without issue, the 13 of *January*, *Anno* 898, and at his death hee declared that of right the Crowne after him ought to returne to *Charles* the *Simple*, to whom it of equity and right appertained.

From the Race of this *Eudes* sprung *Hugh Capet*, for *Widechind* of *Saxony* favour'd by *Charlemigne*, sent his son *Robert* or *Rupert* into *France*, who had two sonnes, *Eudes* and *Robert*, Father to *Hugh* the great, Father to *Hugh Capet*, afterward King of *France*. Fame drew this Character of *Eudes*, that hee was a good wise man, yet he could not please the *French* by his Regency, for the excesse of his vertue curbing the desire of such as sought to raise their fortunes by usurping power over the State and the Kings weakneſſe supported by *Eudes*, drew envy on his actions seeking the good of the Common-wealth, which hee neglected, but with approved resolution not abated by private malice, went forward with the govern-

ment of the Realme, and at last resignes all his Authority to the King, who like *Phaethon*, unfit to rule the Chariot of the Sunne, by his bad government met those misfortunes, which *Eudes* kept off while hee lived; for Wisdome and Discretion is *Scutum invincibile*, an invincible Buckler, folly, envy, policy, treachery, slander, adversity, necessity, power and injustice, and all the Devills invisible Artillery cannot pierce nor wound him that is therewith arm'd.

Charles the Simple, the 51. King of France, Anno 898.



CHarles surnamed *the Simple*, was estated in his Fathers Throne, *Anno Dom.* 898, and by the reason of his imbecillity every one encroched upon him, by making whatsoever possessions they held, as hereditary to their posterity, what belonged of

right to the Crowne: in so much that great dignities, Dutchies, Earledomes, and government of Provinces, which formerly were held but for terme of life in a titulary way, were now made hereditary. *Anno Domini* 913. he made a peace with *Rollon*, upon condition that the Countrey of *Neustry*, bounded by the River *Epte* on the one side, and by the Ocean on the other, should remaine to *Rollon* in Title of a Dutchy, to hold it in homage of the Crowne of *France*, conditionally also, that he and his whole Countrey should bee baptized in the Christian Faith. By reason whereof he was baptized *Robert*, after the name of his Kinsman Count *Robert*, from thence *Normandy* had its denomination. In those times also there were great troubles in *France*, which were raised by *Robert* brother to the former *Odo*, who had caused himselfe to bee crowned King by *Herivee*, Arch-bishop of *Rheimes*, whilst *Charles* was in *Loraine*, for the recovery whereof *Charles* led an

Army

army of *Lorainers* against *Robert*, whom he tooke at unawares neare to *Soyssons*. Notwithstanding this *Robert* resisted him valiantly, but with the losse of his life: The battaile, nevertheless was lost by *Charles*, who fled into *Lorraine*. Whereupon the Allies of *Robert* called in Duke *Rodulph* of *Burgundy*, whom they caused to be crowned King at *Soyssons* for want of *Hugh le Blanc*, sonne of the late *Robert*, who by reason of his youth durst not pretend the Crowne.

After this *Charles* staid not long to be entrapped in the snares of *Hebert* the Count, who sent by his Cousin *Bernard*, Count of *Senlis* to take him: so that he was detained prisoner in the City of St. *Quintin*, and afterwards was sent to the Castle of *Thyerry* upon the *Marne*, and from thence to *Peronne*, where he ended his life five yeares after his imprisonment, leaving *Lewis* in the power of his Mother *Theargine*, who for his safety conveyed him into *England*.

England. This King having resigned his Crowne to *Raoul* his God-sonne, the first Prince of the blood by his Mother *Hermingrade*, Daughter to *Lewis*, and wife of *Boson*, King of *Burgundy*, dyed with griefe, and of a languishing Melancholy, to see that his treacherous vassage should so affront and oppose him, and use him in such a disgracefull manner. For there is no greater misery or vexation, than when the Master through want and poverty is abused by the man, it doth even astonish the minde, and pierce the Heart unto death; for *Asperius nihil est humili cum surgit in altum.*

Rodulph,

Rodulph, or Raoul of Burgundy, the 32. King of France, Anno 923.



Rodulph having beene crowned King at *Soissons* the 13. of *June*, *Anno Dom.* 923, reigned 13. yeares; hee went afterwards to warre with *Hugh le Blanc* against the *Normans*, others against those of the Faction of *Rollon*, and also those that inhabited upon

upon the River *Loire*: from whence he was recalled to receive the oath of the *Lorainers*, excepting that of Duke *Giſlebert* and *Rotharius*, Arch-biſhop of *Treues*. Afterwards having eſpouſed *Berthe*, the Daughter of the Duke of *Swede*, and becauſe having a hope to attaine the Empire, he paſſed into *Italy*, where hee overthrew *Berengarius*, and drove him out of *Italy*: and at his returne having made peace with the *Normans*, hee went againſt *William* Duke of *Aquitaine*, whom hee enforced to acknowledge his eſtate to have dependance from the Crowne. And upon the parting of Eſtates of the Kingdome, which was held at *Attigny*, hee had gone into *Loraine*, had hee not beene hindered by a fit of ſickneſſe, which retained him at *Rheimes*. After that he went againſt the *Normans*, but through the rebellion of the *Lorainers*, who had ſurrendred the upper *Lorain* into the power of the Emperour *Henry*, he was enforced to make peace with the

Normans,

Normandy, which continued not long, because having recommenced their wonted courses, he was constrained to purchase his peace with a great summe of monies, that hee might goe against the Duke of Aquitaine, who was now in rebellion, from whom hee tooke Nevers. The bruite of the Hungarians comming into France, gave him to understand of the revolt of Count Herbert, who accompanying himselfe with Hughe le Blanc, went to take an Alliance with Henry the Emperour in Loraine, and in his returne released King Charles out of prison, who went to meete William Duke of Normandy, to enter a League against Rodulph. This beginning of Warres being pacified betweene them, Herbert caused Charles againe to be imprisoned, who dyed shortly after at Peronne.

In those times there were great contentions amongst the Paires of France concerning the Provinces, which proceeded from the politick slights of the Emperor

Emperour, who sought to hold the partialities of *France* in an equality, for feare lest the tranquillity of *France* might not produce a trouble to his estate in *Lorraine*. *Radulph* deceased the twelfth or fifteenth day of *January*, *Anno Domini* 939.

This *Roul* was an usurper, and his reigne was troublesome and unfortunate, and for hee and others, that had beene servants to the Crowne, being now Kings and Dukes, thought to make their Dominions proper to themselves, and not depending on the Crowne, which bred much confusion in *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*. The Church did now strive to advance the Authority of the Pope of *Rome*, gaining a great opinion among Christians in the Empires declining estate, and growing so great a Monarch, that he assumed primacy above Kings and Emperours, which they and their subjects refused to acknowledge.

In these times a young Maide attired like

like a Boy, went with a learned man to *Athens*, and returned from thence so good a Scholler, being well read in many Authors of exquisite learning and profound knowledge, and so expert likewise in the holy Scriptures, that after the death of Pope *Leo*, shee was created Pope *Joha* the eight; but afterward being with childe by one of her Grooms, she was as shee went in solemne procession, (according to the custome and order observ'd amongst them) delivered of a childe in the open streete: Thus the Empire, the Realme, and the Church were in those times much distempered and disgraced, prie and ignorance breeding many miserable reproachfull accidents.

Lewis

Lewis 4. the 33. King of France. Anno 939.



LEwis, son of *Charles* the *Simple*, was recalled out of *England* by the Princes of *France*, and at the instance of *Hugh le Blanc* was crowned at *Laon* by the Arch-bishop of *Rheims*, the 19. of *July*, *An. Dom.* 939. From thence hee went to recover the City

City of *Langres* from *Hugh le Noire*, brother to King *Rodulph*, and having entertained the Lords of *Burgundy* before he came to *Paris*, hee discarded *Hugh le Blanc*, and for his owne Mother, that he might make use of her counsell: which caused *Hugh* to allye himselfe to the Emperour *Otho*, by taking his sister in marriage, and to reconcile *Heribert*. Afterwards they went to follow the King even into *Burgundy*, who in revenge fell upon *Lorraine*, which caused the Emperour to depart out of *Almaine* to oppose him, but they made a peace betweene themselves. This notwithstanding, the King could not obtaine peace of his adversaries, untill the Dukes of *Normandy*, *Aquitaine*, and *Bretagne* being encouraged by Pope *Stephen*, embraced him, and they wrought so, that the Emperour accorded with the Princes *Hugh* & *Heribert*, but awhile after that was taken by the King, and hanged, because he had imprisoned his Father, which so much

disturbed the repose of *France*, together with the death of *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, who was murthered by the Count of *Flanders*, that Warres being enkindled over all *France*, the King was taken prisoner by the *Normans* from being recovered by *Hugh le Blanc*, who delivered him to Count *Thibaud*, who detained him longer for the space of a yeare. The Emperour *Otho* seeing this, debated the cause of *Hugh le Blanc*, and began to maintaine the King's long, untill carrying himselfe indifferent, hee came to reape the fruite of both their ruines without any danger at all. In conclusion, this last War which had continued seven or eight yeares, being ended by an agreement betweene the King and Duke *Hughes* the City of *Soyssons*, the King dyed of a strange malady in the Moneth of *September*, or according to others, the 1. of *November*, *Anno Domini* 954, after he had reigned about 19. yeares, leaving by his wife *Gerberge Lotharius*

Charles

This King, (as it is formerly mentioned) to revenge the death of his Father, whom *Hebert* Earle of *Vermandois*, had kept a prisoner in the Castle of *Peronne* untill hee there died, caused one in the habite of an Englishman, to come in haste to his Court at *Landun*, with Letters which himselfe had written, though fained to be sent from the King of *England*. The messenger being entred, and the Letters read softly to the King by his Secretary, the King smiled, and said; The Englishmen are not so wise as I esteem'd them to be: for our Cosin *Harvi*, King of *England*, hath signified unto me by these Letters, that in his Country a labouring man inviting his Master to dine at his house, caused him to be slaine; and now hee desires your counsell my Lords, what punishment this fellow hath deserved: Whereupon *Hubert*, Earle of *Bloys*, said; that hee was worthy to be tortur'd, and then hang'd on a Gibbet: which sentence all

the Lords there preſent, and alſo *Hebert* Earle of *Vermandois* did confirm and allow: Whereupon the Kings Officers there provided in a readineſſe apprehended the ſaid *Hebert* Earle of *Vermandois*, unto whom the King ſaid, *Hebert*, this wicked Labourer is thy ſelfe, who didſt put to death thy Lord and Maſter, King *Charles* my Father, for which thou haſt condemned thy ſelfe to dye by thy owne judgment. Whereupon *Hebert* was hanged on a Gibbet on the top of a Mountaine neare *Lodun*, which ſince his Execution is called ſtill Mount *Hebert*.

This *Lewis*, (as was ſaid) being nine yeares in *England*, was therefore ſurnamed *D'outremer*, or from beyond the Seas: Hee was diſloyall and unfortunate, for though he endured much affliction, and many unkind fortunes, yet hee was not mended in his life by his ſufferings, nor hee learned to embrace Vertue, whoſe Beauty appeares moſt faire and comely

when her eyes are fill'd with teares, making ſorrow looke with a ſweet and lovely countenance: It is that which in a Prince is moſt glorious, cauſing him to fixe his minde onely upon that which may prove beneficiall to the Church and State. But this was not the object wherein this Monarch was delighted, ſo that he was deprived of that excellency which by Vertue is attained. Beſides he did degenerate from the blood of *Charlemaine*, for birth nor adverſity did enlarge his narrow thoughts to take pleaſure in noble actions: Hee came came unto the government after a long abſence, which made his returne more gratefull to the Subjects, while his Enemies thought to creepe into his affection by the tender of fained ſervice, eſpecially *William* Duke of *Normandy*; but Proſperity commands counterfeited offers of fidelity.

Lotharius, the 34. King of France. Anno 954.



HIs *Lotharius* succeeded to the Crowne the 12. of *November*, *Anno Domini* 954. Hee gave *Burgundy* and *Aquitaine* to Duke *Hughes*, and would have made him Governour of *Aquitaine*: But Count *William* defending his right, shut the Gates

Earle of *Poitiers*, against him. *Hugher* deceased the 16. of *June*, *Anno Domini* 956, leaving *Hugher Capet*, *Otho*, *Odo*, and *Henry*; with whom the King fell into some differences concerning some Castles which he had seized from them. All which were appeased by *Bruno* Arch-bishop of *Cologne*, Uncle to the King; who was sent by the Emperour *Otho*. After this the King made an Assembly of the Princes and Prelates of *France* at *Soissons*, for the surprising of *Richard* Duke of *Normandy*, who plotted against the King, but he could not be found.

In the meane time *Arnulph* the old Count of *Flanders* being dead, who before had made a donation of his Lands to King *Lotharius*, caused his body this yeare 965. to be transported into *Flanders*, thereby to receive the submissions of their fidelity. *Lotharius* *Anno Domini* 966. espoused *Hemma* or *Emma*, Daughter to *Lotharius* the 2. King of *Italy*, and *Adeleide*, Daughter

to the Emperour *Othe*, as also *Matilda*, Sister of this our *Lotharius*, was married unto *Bernard* King of *Burgundy*. Afterwards the King intending to make Warres upon *Richard* Duke of *Normandy*, at the instigation of *Thibault* Count of *Chartres*, was enforced to come to an agreement with him. A while after *Lotharius* wrought with *Ranier* and *Lambert*, sonnes of the late Count of *Monts* in *Haynaut*, to make him a way for the re-entry upon the Kingdome of *Loraine*, which the *Almaines* detained from him: which was a cause that *Othe*, to cut off his designes, gave the *Lower Loraine* to *Charles* the brother of *Lotharius*, to bring him thereby into his disaffection. The King passed with his forces as farre as *Aix*, where he thought to have surprised the Emperour; who to requite him went before *Paris*, from whence hee was notably repulsed; whereupon they came to an accord, and *Loraine* continued to *Charles*, who then added to his Coate of Armes an Arme

proceeding

proceeding out of the clouds. After the death of *Otho*, King *Lotharius* falls again upon *Loraine*, which hee did not long enjoy, because hee dyed immediately after, *Anno Domini* 985.

This Kings life was a meere blanke, wherein no brave actions were inscribed for the example of posterity, being a fruitlesse branch, and the first that grew out of his stock, excepting his sonne, who derived from him no sap of vertue, but was also barren in goodnesse: Hee did so contemne his brother *Charles*, whom his Father had left no portion, but his favour, thereby to increase his respect to his eldest brother, so that the Emperour, whose assistance hee desired, undertooke the quarrell. From whence this Note may be collected, that there is no depending on the favour of Kindred, who looke for much reverence, and will doe no justice in rewarding desert, which they rather contemne, untill Vertue despis'd breeds open hatred.

But *Charles* ayded by the Emperour, was

was undiscreete in his carriage, for the ayde received from the Emperour made him to cleave too fast to the *Germans*, and disclaime the *French*, as if kindnesse had altered his nature, and this change drew on the justly conceived hatred of the *French*, and thereby overthrew his estate, by carrying too open a shew of disaffection for the wrong done by his brother, and righted by the Emperour. Lastly, (as we said) *Lewis* dyed, but the remembrance of his Reigne survived to his disgrace and ignominy in succeeding ages, leaving his sonne *Charles* to be the last King of this second Race.

Lewis 5. the 35. King of France. Anno 986



AFter the decease of *Lotharius*, *Lewis* the fift, his onely sonne, succeeded to the Crowne, *Anno Domini* 986, and was consecrated at *Rheims*. The *Continuator* of *Aimoyn* writeth that he reigned nine yeares, also another Chronicler call'd *Hugh*,

is

is of the same opinion. Nevertheless it may be proved by certaine testimonies that *Lotharius* dyed *An. Dom.* 985, to whom *Lewis* succeeded, and that *Hugues Capet* began not to reigne before the yeare 987, or 988, so that it appeares that this could not reigne above two yeares, and was enterred at S. *Cornelius* of *Compeigne*. Moreover, *Gleber* testifieth that *Lewis* married one *Blanche* which was brought him out of *Aquitaine*, who finding him not a man, left him, and retired into her Country; which makes a likelyhood of that which is written touching his death: moreover, that if she were Daughter to the Duke of *Aquitaine*, that she by consequence must be Niece to *Hugues Capet*. This *Lewis* dyed (as many are of opinion) in the same manner as his father did, by the meanes of his Wife *Blanch*, not leaving issue to succeed him. *Odoramus* gave him the surname of *Doe nothing*, because hee had no leasure to performe any thing memorable by the reason of

the

the brevity of his Reigne. Moreover, whileſt *Charles* Duke of *Loraine*, was the next by right to ſucceede him, as being his Fathers brother; ſo is it that *Hugues Capet*, ſonne of *Hugues le Blanc* tooke part againſt him, pretending that (as many do write) that *Lewis* had reſigned the Crowne to him by teſtament and will. But others are of opinion, that he confiding to the power that hee had in *France*, and to the favour which the Nobility and the popularity of *France* did beare him, and through the diſcontent of having a Competitor who was exceedingly beloved and affected of the *Almaines*, and that he was too ſlow in gaining the ſucceſſion of the Kingdome fallen to him, and through the ill will he bore him, becauſe hee had married the Daughter of *Hebert*, Count of *Troyes*, encouraged him to contreſt againſt him for the Crowne.

Hugh

Hugh Capet the 36. King of France.

Anno 987.



Ugh Capet was proclaimed King at *Noyon* by the Princes, Barons and Prelates of *France*, and afterwards annointed at *Rheims* the third of *July*, *Anno Domini* 987, where he caused also his eldest sonne to be crowned King with him, named *Robert*, about

about halfe a yeare after, *viz.* on the 1. of *January*. The people, the Souldiers, and all the Prelates swore a fealty to *Capet* against all men, and especially against *Charles* of *Loraine*, who came with an Army to challenge and lawfully make claime to his right by force of Armes in *France*, for the space of foure yeares, and first made himselfe Lord of *Laon* by the meanes of *Arnulph*, natural sonne to the late King *Lothaire*, whither *Hugh* went to assaile him; but hee made such a briske and valiant sally out against him, that hee shamefully routed both him and his. After having taken the Castle of *Montagu*, and pillaged the Territories of *Soissons* and *Rheimes*, he retreated to *Laon*, and the yeare following hee made himselfe Master & possessor of *Rheimes*, through the intelligence which hee had with the said *Arnulph*, newly elected Arch-bishop of that See upon the decease of *Albero*. Whereupon *Hugh* using the same passages upon *Charles*, dealt under-hand

with

with *Ascelin* or *Anselme*, Bishop of [illegible] who made a way for him and his [illegible] into *Laon*, where *Charles* was ta[illegible] and carryed Prisoner to *Orleans* wi[illegible] *Agnes* his wife, by whom during [illegible] time of his imprisonment, hee had [illegible] children, but all foure of them d[illegible] prisoners. By this prize the Warres [illegible] gainst *Charles* being ended, and th[illegible] Cities of *Laon* and *Rheimes* retaken, ye[illegible] and the Dutchy of *France* being inco[illegible] porated to the Domaines of th[illegible] Crowne, and the City of *Paris* begi[illegible] ning againe to take upon it the name [illegible] a City Royall, *Hugh* caused a Synod [illegible] to be held at *Rheimes*, whereby *Ar[illegible] nulph* was deposed, and *Gilbert*, T[illegible] to *Robert* the sonne of *Hugh*, was sub[illegible] stituted in his place; whereof the Po[illegible] not content, caused a Councell to be [illegible] called in *France*, by the decree whe[illegible] of *Gilbert* was dismissed, and *Arn[illegible]* restored. *Hugh* deceased the 22. of N[illegible] vember, *Anno Dom.* 996, and as other [illegible] report, 998. He was funebrially inh[illegible] me[illegible]

[illegible] Denis in *France* by his An-

[illegible] This King was the first of the Race of [illegible] succeeding Kings, being ordained [illegible] ving the Kingdome to a flourishing [illegible] state, by so many great and eminent [illegible] vertues meeting in his Person: Hee was [illegible] named *Capet*, either from the big- [illegible] nesse of his Head, from the Latin [illegible] word *Capitosus*, or because when hee [illegible] was young, hee would plucke off his [illegible] companions Capps, fore-shewing [illegible] that hee should afterward pluck off [illegible] Kings Crownes; for when matters were [illegible] by policy and the affection of *French* [illegible] advancing his desires fitly prepared, he [illegible] got possession of the Crowne, though [illegible] claimed by *Charles*, sonne to *Lothaire*, [illegible] and with a complement of being un- [illegible] willing to leave the Crowne to any [illegible] particular Nobleman, least he should [illegible] seeme to be preferr'd before the rest e- [illegible] quall in desert, his sonne *Robert* pro- [illegible] pounded to their Election, was also [illegible] crowned, being a wise and temperate

Prince, that gave much appearance
of making the Kingdome happy in
fruitfull progenie, pledges of his
vertues, some whereof were expressed
this saying: That he was a sonne
out frowardnesse, a companion with-
out jealousie, and a King without am-
bition; which was a sufficient testimony
of the goodnesse of his disposition, and
that he was wholly bent to those things
which were truely honourable, apply-
ing his best helpe for maintaining the
generall good of his Subiects, whereby he gained the love and obedience of
all men; and afterward hee proved an
exact Picture of his fathers great and
perfect vertues.

Rob

Robert. The 37. King of France. Anno 997.



Robert succeeded his Father *Hugh*, *Anno Domini* 996. Comming to the Crowne hee caused *Melun* to bee surrendered to Count *Richard*, which Count *Otho* of *Chartres*, sonne of *Berthe*, sister of *Raoul* of *Bur-gundy* had possessed. After the death

of his wife *Lutgarde*, he marryed [illegible] the widow of *Eudon*, Count of [illegible] *tres*, whom he after dismissed, bec[illegible] she was his Godmother; and to[illegible] *Constance*, daughter of *William*, Co[illegible] of *Arles*, and of *Blanch*, daughter [illegible] *Foulques*, Count of *Anion*. At t[illegible] same time *Henry*, Duke of *Burgun*[illegible] Vncle by the Father to this *Robert*, d[illegible] ed without heires. By reason where[illegible] *Otho Guillaume*, surnamed the strange pretending a right to that Dutchy, b[illegible] cause of the adoption which *Henry* ha[illegible] made of him, made himselfe very stro[illegible] in *Auxerre*, which was taken from hi[illegible] by the King, with the Dutchy of *Bu*[illegible] *gundy*. *Otho* the sonne of *Charles*, Du[illegible] of *Loraine* being deceased, the Emp[illegible] rour *Henry* caused Count *Godfrey* [illegible] *Ardenne* to be invested, notwithst[illegible] ding that *Geberge* and *Hermenge*[illegible] Sisters of *Otho*, marryed to *Lambert* [illegible] *Aubert* Counts of *Brabant* and [illegible] *mures*, would have put them in poss[illegible] on; which was a cause that the King [illegible] stig[illegible]

gared *Baldwin* Count of *Flanders*, a-
nst the Emperour, who seezed upon
e Cities, which are upon the River of
ut, as *Valenciennes*, *Dinam*, and o-
ers. *Anno Domini* 1015. the King
ooke away the City and County of
s from Count *Ramard*, surnamed
e *Wicked*, by reason of the insolencies
d violences committed upon the
rch-Bishop thereof, and was confisca-
d to the Crowne. Afterwards hee
mpelled the *Burgundians* to returne
their obedience, who *Anno Domini*
016 were revolted: and after, having
cified the quarrell betweene *Richard*
uke of *Normandy*, and *Odo* Count
Chartres, who were in great warres,
went to treate with *Henry* the Empe-
ur concerning matters of Religion,
d their Dominions and Royalties, in
Parliament which they held together
ivry upon *Chere*. And after having
appeased the quarrell betweene
Count of *Campagne* and *Char-*
, and *Foulque*, Count of *Anion*, hee

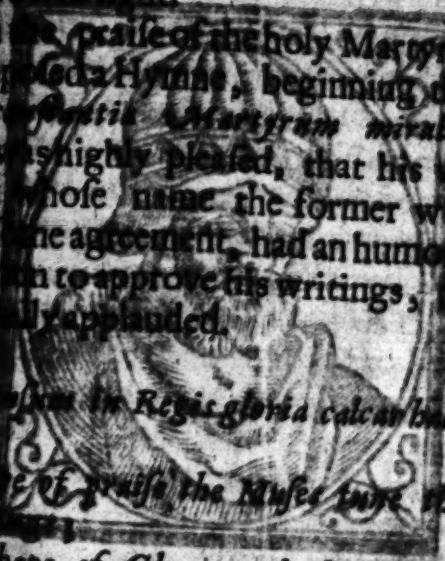
deceased at *Melun*, *Anno Domini* 1031 having reigned about three and thirty yeares, and lyes interred at St. *Denis* in *France*.

This *Robert* in his whole Reigne expreſt much wiſedome; for as his father to ſettle the Crowne on his progeny had cauſed him to be enſtalled, ſo hee Crowned *Hugh* his eldeſt ſonne at *Compaigne*; and after his deceaſe, preferring vertue before elderſhip, elected the yonger to be King, being of a more Royall diſpoſition, and the Dutchy of *Normandy* was by Will left unto *Robert*.

When hee had thus ordered his affaires, and pleaſed his Subjects with his happy reigne, having got enough Fame and Honour, he dyed, leaving him in the remembrance of Poſterity, this opinion deeply ſetled: That the Kingdome was happy in his government, and bleſt in his wiſedome, reſolution, peaceableneſſe, and continency, moſt eminent vertues, like Starres ſhining in

the Spheare of Majesty; but with a dimme brightnesse in respect of his piety, whence the other derived their borrowed light.

In the praise of the holy Martyres he composed a Hymne, beginning thus: *O constantia Martyrum mirabilis*; and was highly pleased, that his wife, with whose name the former words had some agreement, had an humorous affection to approve his writings, when once applauded.



Invenies in Regis gloria calcar habet.

In hope of praise the Muses tune their strings;
And hope of Glory maketh vertuous Kings.

Henry I. the 38. King of France.

Anno 1031.



THis *Henry* succeeded his father *Robert*, *Anno Domini* 1031. notwithstanding that his Mother *Constance* would have advanced her yonger sonne *Robert* to the Crowne bythe favour of *Baldwin*, Count of *Flanders*, and *Ende* Count of *Cham-*

league. But being come upon them by the ayde of the Duke of *Normandy*, he constrained his brother to content himselfe with the Duchy of *Burgundy*. A while after *Robert* Duke of *Normandy* visiting the City of *Jerusalem*, dyed at Nice in *Bithynia*: by reason whereof *Maugier*, Arch-bishop of *Rouen*, and *William* Lord of *Arques* his brothers, maintaining themselves to be true Heires, raised great Warres against *William* the bastard-sonne of the said Duke, by him instituted to bee his heire, which was a cause that the King sent the said *William* of *Arques*, accompanied with a great number of the Nobility of *Normandy* and *France* to the Warres of *Italy*: from whence they were recalled by *George Maniacei*, Lieutenant for the Emperour of *Greece* to *Poville* and *Calabria*, to employ them for the recovery of *Sicily*, which the *Saracens* had now possessed upon promise of giving them a part. About the yeare 1042, *Thibault* Count of *Chartres*,

Chartres, and Stephen Count of Troyes fell into a quarrell with the King Henry, whereupon hee first fell upon Stephen, whom hee in a Battaile overthrew. Afterwards hee deprived Gallerand Count of Meulan (who tooke the part) of all his lands, and annexed them to the Crowne, and encouraged Godfrey, surnamed Martel, to make Warre upon Thibault whom hee tooke prisoner, and enforced him to surrender up the Towne of Tours for his ransom. After this the King went to visite the Emperour Henry at Mets, where they confirmed the Alliance made betweene them, which hee broke by supporting Thibault against the King, who following the example of his Father, resigned his Crowne to his eldest sonne Philip, Anno Dom. 1059, being aged 7. yeares, and caused him to bee crowned at Rheimes the 29. of May the same yeare. The yeare following King Henry deceased, leaving the young King and another sonne named Hugues, under the

tuition

sion of Children, Count of Flanders
helps at St. Denis
This Kings reigne was somewhat
troubled at the beginning to maintain
his Title to the Crowne, given him by
his Father, but belonging of right to
his eldest brother; which bred swelling
thoughts betweene the brethren, the
father maintaining the elders right.
An Army was prepared to end the diffe-
rence, whether the Fathers gift, or
right of inheritance were a better Title?
but the cause was tryed by the Sword,
for Robert, whose right was then in
question, content with more patience to
loose it, and so prevent the effusion of
blood, by his milde disposition doing
himselfe injustice. Whereupon agree-
ment being made betweene Henry and
Robert, the Armies returned, and peace
was betweene the brothers concluded.
Afterward when hee following there-
in his Fathers example, had seene his son
timely seated in the Throne, Death dis-
covered the love of his Subjects, expresst
in

in their mourning for his decease, and was most honourably interred with the rest of his Predecessors, having all the funerall Rites and Ceremonies which belonged to so high a Monarch, to set forth the excellency of his Person. His Reigne begun with some blushering troubles, being opposed on every side, which soone ended, and his subjects felt the beames of favour shining most gently on them, when this Sunne of Majesty was ready to descend and set, which gave them great cause of lamentation and sorrow for his departure out of this world.

Philip

Philip 1. the 39. King of France.

Anno 1060.



PHilip succeeded his Father *Henry* *Anno Domini* 1060, of whom *Baldwin*, Count of *Flanders*, ooke charge in regard of his tender fancy, untill he came to riper yeares;

He

He perceiving that the *Gascognes* would mutinie, led his forces against them under pretence of going against the *Saracens*, and by this meanes hee dissipated the beginning of the seditions which were palliating. Whilst after *Edward* King of *England* dyed without issue, having by will instituted *William* Duke of *Normandy*, heire and successor to his Crowne, which in vaine was opposed by *Harold* sonne of *Godwin*, because he was slaine in a battaile which *William* gave him. *Baldwin* Regent of *Flanders* deceased about the yeare 1067, leaving the County of *Flanders* to *Baldwin* of *Mons* his eldest sonne; of which times King *Philip* might be at the age of [illegible] yeares. He married *Berthe*, Daughter of the said *Baldwin*, by whom having two children he divorced her, and betooke himselfe to the Wife of *Foulques*, Count of *Anjou*, whom in the end he dismissed, and returned to *Berthe*. *Anno Domini* 1095 Pope *Urban* convocated a Councell

November at *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, wherein the Pope upon the complaint of the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, and *Peter* the Hermite excited the greatest part of the Princes of *France*, of whom were principall, *Hugh* the Great, brother to King *Philip*, *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, brother to the King of *England*, *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, (who in the yeare 1089, had the Dutchy of *Loraine* given him) with his two brothers *Baldwin* and *Eustachius*, together with the Counts of *Flanders* and *Tholouze*, of *Bourges* and *Blois*, to goe to *Jerusalem*, which was taken in the yeare of our Lord, 1099, the 15. of *July*, and was given to *Godfrey* of *Loraine*, to defend and keepe it as Governour under the title of a King. After that hee tooke *Palestine*, after having slaine above a thousand *Aegyptians* in a battaile, and seized upon the Port of *Jaffa*, making hereby an end of the Warre. *Philip* at the age of 57. deceased at *Melun* the 25. of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1109. and

and lyeth interred at *St. Benets* upon the *Loire*. *William* the baſtard Duke of *Normandy*, having beene long ſick of a great ſwelling in his belly, the King *Philip* intending to make Warre againſt him, ſent him word that he had laine long in Child-bed, and that if he might know of his uprising, he would provide lights againſt his Churching. To which ſcoffe the Duke return'd this anſwer; That hee would come in perſon into *France*, and have a ſolemne Maſſe ſung at his Churching, and that for Lights, he would provide a thouſand woodden Torches without waxe, and a thouſand Lances tipt with ſteele to fire thoſe Torches, meaning by the Torches, Houſes, Townes, and Villages; by the Lances, Souldiers to ſet them on fire.

The diſſention betwixt *England* began in this Kings reigne, and upon this occaſion: *William the Conqueror* ſonnes, *Robert* and *Henry*, came to the King at *Conſlans* upon *Oiſe*, and play

playing there at Cheſſe with *Lewis* King *Philips* ſonne, the young Princes fell out, and words drew on blows, for *Lewis* called *Henry* the ſonne of a Baſtard, and *Henry* ſtrooke at him with the Cheſſe-boord, and had ſlaine him if *Robert* had not ſtayd his fury. Afterward *Robert* and *Henry* fled into *Normandy*, where they complained of wrong, and incenſed many to take their part. Afterward naturall affection made the Fathers embrace their Childrens quarrell, invading one anothers Territories, and maintaining the warres. But to conclude, the memorable Warre undertaken to recover the *Holy-land* from the *Saracens*, was now begun under the conduct of *Godfrey* of *Bologne*, who being choſen King of *Jeruſalem*, refuſed the Diadem, ſaying, *It is not fit for any Chriſtian Prince to weare a Crowne of Gold, ſince* Jeſus Chriſt, *the King of Kings, did weare one of Thornes.*

Lewis the 6. the 40. King of Franc

Anno 1109.



HIs *Lewis* the *Grosse* succeed
to the Crowne after *Henry*
Father, and was solemnly Cr
ned at *Orleans* by *Giselebert*, Arch
shop of *Sens*, *Anno Domini* 1
He first beganne to quell the pride
power of the great Lords of *Fra*

countenanced by the King of *England*, arose up against him: but in the end he accomplished his designes. In those times the Englishmen moved their first warres upon the *French*, in the behalfe of Count *Theobald* of *Champaigne* and *Blois*. But the King in revenge commanded *William* the sonne of *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, and sent him, accompanyed with *Baldwin*, Count of *Flanders*, and *Fulques*, Count of *Anjou*, with an army to surprise them; whereupon there was a peace made between them and the English, to quit claime to *William* the sonne of *Henry*. *Baldwin* Count of *Flanders*, being wounded in the Conquest of *Normandy*, went to end his life in *Flanders*; who for want of issue instituted *Charles*, son to *Canutus*, King of *Denmark*, to bee his heire. In the meane time the King being advertised that the Emperour came in aide of the English, prevented his designe, and forced him to retreate, and forced also the Count of *Auvergne*,

and the Vicount of *Polignac*, to give satisfaction to the Bishop of *Clermont*, and at his returne he notified to *William* Duke of *Aquitaine*, that onely *Auvergne* but also *Aquitaine* were in tenure of the Crowne of *France*. The County of *Flanders* was in question betweene *Arnulph* the *Dane*, *Baldwin* Count of *Haynaut*, and *William* of *Ipres*, by the death of *Charles*, who was slaine in 8. *Donatus*, in *Bruges*; and by the King it was adjudged to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, by right of consanguinity; whereupon warres ensued. After that the King caused his son *Philip* to be Crowned at *Rheimes*, the fourteenth day of *April*, 1129. The King of *England* being in presence but two yeares after hee dyed, by meanes of a Hogge that came under his Horse feete, and frighted the Horse, that hee threw him on the ground. *Lewis* his brother was Crowned in his place by *Pope Innocent* the five and twentieth of *October*. 11

Lo

the *Grosse* deceased at *Paris*, *Anno Dom.* 1137. leaving five Children.

Baldwin, Earle of *Mons* in *Henault*, complaining unto *Lewis* the *Grosse*, that he had wrongfully given the Earledom of *Flanders*, which was his right, unto Duke *William* of *Normandy*, and desiring to have leave granted to maintaine his Title by Combate. The King said, You must combat then against me; for the Seignory which you claime is my right and inheritance. This King also in a Battaile, being severed from his Souldiers, was likely to be taken Prisoner by an English Knight, who laying hold on the raines of his Horse, cryed aloud, The King is taken: whereupon the King valiantly kild the Knight, and as he fell downe, said: One man alone cannot in Chesse play, give the King the Mate.

At a certaine siege, being forsaken of his Souldiers, in regard of the unseasonableness of the weather, and

constrained to retire, hee said with a brave kind of anger; That an honest and honourable death was better than a shamefull and dishonourable life. The last action of his reigne was the marrying of his sonne unto the daughter and heire of *William* Duke of *Normandy*; by this allyance to settle a more firme peace, and make his sonne strong in friends, while his younger sons were compelled to depend on the meere favour of their elder brother; on whom the estate being setled, they might thereby bee instructed to shew unto him willing obedience; for equality breeds discord and grumbling, but an acknowledged dependance on another procures respect, for necessity makes brave minds glad to be obliged.

Lewis

Lewis the 7. the 41. King of France.
Surnamed Augustus.
1137. years.



HIs *Lewis* undertooke the government the same Moneth wherein his Father dyed, and marryed *Elianor*, the onely daughter of *William* Duke of *Guienne*, and *Poitou*. Afterwards hee made warre

upon the Count of *Vermendois*, becaus following the censures of the Pope, hee repudiated *Petronille*, sister to Queene *Elianor*, that he might re-entertaine his former wife, whom before he had divorced. And taking the Towne of *Vitry*, in *Parthois*, hee put to the sword and fire more than 3500 persons: for the expiation of which fact, St. *Bernard* advised him to make a voyage with his Army into the Holy Land, for the succour of *Palestine*. Whither hee arriving with his army, he had but an ill trick put upon him by the Emperour of *Greece*: Moreover, perceiving his Army much affoibled by the assaults of the *Turkes*, he saved himselfe in the towne of *Attalia*, and came to *Antioch*, where the King conceived a great distaste against his Wife, who had accompanyed him all that voyage. Afterwards he joyned forces with *Conradus* the Emperor, for the beleaguering of *Damietta*. But that siege tooke no effect, through the envy of the old Christians there, conceived against

against the new-commers; which was a cause that the Emperour, and the King treated each to his owne home, where the King was in danger to have bin surprised by the Emperour of *Greece*; but he was rescued by *George*, Lievtenant of the King of *Sicily*. The King upon his returne divorced his Wife, who married with *Henry* Count of *Anion*, and *Normandy*; who should succeede to the Crowne of *England*, bearing with him the Counties *Poitou* and *Aquitaine*. Afterwards the King took to wife *Constance*, the daughter of *Alphonsus*, King of *Castile*, who being deceased he tooke *Adele*, or *Ale*, (*alias*) *Alice*, daughter of the Count of *Champagne*, by whom, *An. Dom.* 1165. he had a sonne named *Philip*, and surnamed *Deodoctus*: to whom, the King growne aged, resigned his Crowne, notwithstanding hee was but 14. yeares of age, and was Crowned at *Rheimes*, *An. Dom.* 1179. King *Lewis* deceased the 19. or the 29. of *September*; although some report upon the 29. of the

the same Moneth, or *August*, *An. Dom.* 1180. Hee lyes interred in the Abby of St. *Barbeau*, which hee had formerly built.

In his reigne the Holy Land, which the Christians had taken, seemed to be utterly conquered, remaining under the Christians obedience, untill the unhappy death of *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*; for when the Commander was gone, whose unspicious good fortune put life into this action, the Warre did not prosper, yet before his death he encountred an Army of sixe thousand men, which the *Turkes* had brought into *Palestine*, and came off with very good successe, and had so proceeded, if his Death had not prevented, the good fortune of Christendome. For the name of so great a Warrier conducting an Army, prepares the way for conquest, as opinion of victory, and learning is a great Engine in policy to bring about matters. This King lost some reputation by his unchast Wife

Elenor,

Eleanor, who following him to the Holy Land, blotted her Fame with a sensuall imputation, loving *Saladin* a Iester better than the King her Husband; thereby shewing that lust is base, and doth not regard either birth or honour. Yet *Lewis* (shewing the vertuousnesse of his minde, and Nobleneſſe of disposition) brought her backe in his owne ship, because he would not bee derided by any forraigne Prince: but beeing safely landed, he was much oppresst with griefe, in stead of casting her in the River, which she had deserv'd, he covered her shame and his owne by a divorce granted by a general counsell, punishing her by shewing too much mercy, while hee sought onely to be freed from the disgrace.

Philip

Philip 2. ſurnamed *Auguſtus*, the 42. *King of* France. *Anno* 1180.



AFter the deceaſe of *Lewis* 7, *Philip* 2. ſucceeded to the Kingdome *Anno Domini* 1180, out of which he chaſed the *Jewes* then there, and by his proweſſe and conqueſts acquired the name of *Auguſtus* and *Conquerour*. He married *Iſabelle* (or) *Alice*, Daughter

Daughter of *Baldwin* 4, Count of *Flanders*, in favour of which Marriage hee resigned the County of *Artois*: but afterwards taking upon him the cause of *Lienor* the *Inheritrix* of *Elizabeth*, (or) *Mabel*, Countesse of *Flanders*, in the Counties of *Vermandois* and *Valois*, against the Count *Flamend*, who layd claime to the said Counties, as being of the ancient stocke of *Flanders*, hee tooke onely that of *Vermandois*, leaving that of *Valois* to the said *Flamend*, whereupon he being in an indignation, went and performed homage to the King of *Germany*, the eldest sonne of the Emperour, for the County of *Flanders*. *Richard* also, Duke of *Aquitaine*, second sonne of the King of *England*, began to dis-acknowledge the King: whereupon the King made warre against him, and tooke some Townes from him; but they were immediately accorded by the Popes Legare, by whose perswasion they entred a League upon an expedition for the *Holy-land*. But

this

this agreement was incontinently bro-
ken upon new differences which hap-
pened betweene the Kings of *Engla*
and *France*; during which, the Kin
tooke into his possession the Counti
of *Mans* and *Tours*; whereupon Kin
Henry of *England* tooke a conceite, an
dyed in the Castle of *Chinon*: whe
upon *Richard* his sonne undertaking th
Kingdome, marryed *Adele* Sister to
King *Philip*; and they both went to
the *Holy Land*: where arriving the
tooke the Towne of *Acre* the twelft
of *July*, 1191. After, upon some je
lousies conceived betweene them, *Phili*
returned into *France*, leaving th
charge of his Army to the Duke of *Bur*
gundy. And because *Philip*, Count o
Flanders was deceased, the King re
tained to himselfe the County of *Ar*
tois, which hee gave to Prince *Lewi*
Whereupon *England* made warres
gainst him, which were ended by th
death of *Richard*; to whom *John* bei
substituted, and losing the battaile

Bonniv

Lewis, the King caused his sonne *Lewis* to be proclaimed King of *England*, which hee afterwards left to marry the sonne of *John*. After that King *Philip* sent his sonne *Lewis* against the *Albigeois*, and as the said *Philip* held a Parliament at *Nantes*, he deceased of a Feaver, in the 43. yeare of his reigne, in the Moneth of *July*, *Anno Domini* 1223.

This King being to joyne battaile with the Emperour *Otho*, having caused a gilt Bowle to be filled with Wine and sopps of bread, hee said; Princes and Lords of *France*, heere with me assembled, let every one that is resolved to live and dye with me this day, shew his resolution by taking a sop out of the Bowle of Wine, and eating it as I have done: which words being spoken, the Cup was presently emptied, and afterward the battell being joyned, the King got the victory. Being informed by his Courtiers that some Royall jurisdictions belonging to the Crowne were

were usurped by the Clergy, his answ
was, *I had rather connive at some pri*
injuries, than commence Suits agai
the Semitears of God and his Chur
This King having put away his Quee
Gelberge, the King of *Denmarke* com
plained to the Pope of this wrong don
to his Sister, and a day of hearing wa
appointed before the Popes Legate
the Bishops Hall at *Paris*: *Philips* Ca
was well defended by his Advocates
but when none appeared to plead fo
the Queene, a young man unknown
steps forth of the presse, and demand
audience; and having deliver'd th
truth, and pleaded against the Kin
for the Queene, and when his Spee
was ended, hee returned into the pre
againe, and was never seene more, ne
ther was it ever knowne from when
he came. The amazed Judges remi
red the Cause to the Councell, and Kin
Philip did ride presently to *Bois de V*
cennes, where *Gelberge* was confine
and having embrac'd her, receiv'd h
in

favour, and lived with her afterward in nuptiall love. And heereby it may bee discerned, that no man can bring Nature to any perfection, for this worthy Prince was much troubled in minde, and divided in his thoughts in loving this *Gelberge*, whom he could not forsake, for she had got such strong possession in his affection, that he could not turne her remembrance out of his heart, pass'd away to her by deed of gift. Thus hee that could overcome his Enemies, could not conquer his passions. He reigned 44. yeares, and all his vertue governed the State with such wisedome, that all his troubles had a happy faire end, from whence this conclusion may be drawne, That a vertuous King is in the end happy, howsoever hee bee compassed in with difficul-

Lewis the 8. and 43. King of France. Anno 1223.



LEwis, the eldest sonne of *Philip*, succeeded to the Crowne, *Anno Domini* 1223. Hee, together with his wife *Blanch*, sister to the King of *Castile*, was Crowned at *Rheimes*, the 6. of *August*, to whom afterwards the Surname of *Montpensier* was given, be-

cause

he dyed there; In the beginning of his reigne, he renewed the ancient confederation and allyance which was betweene *France* and *Almany*, and upon his returne he led his Army into *Guienne*; where in a set battaile he overthrew the English, whereof *Savary* of *Malcon* had the commaund: by meanes whereof the *French* tooke the townes of *Niot*, *Jobn D'eluges*, and *Rochelle*, leaving nothing of the Countrey of *Guienne*, on this side the River *Garonne*, unreduced to the obedience of the King. Insomuch, that all the Lords as well of *Gascoigne* as *Lyonois*, and *Perigort*, came to sweare him fealty and obedience. *Amary* also, sonne to the Count of *Montfort*, came to resigne into the hands of the King of *France* the right which his Father had left him in the Countries of *Albi*, *Languedoc*, *Agenois*, *Quercy*, and the County of *Thulouze*, whom in recompence he made his Constable, knowing him to be a man capable of such a charge. The yeare following

Richard, Brother to the King of *England*, besieged *Rochelle*; but hearing of the comming of the French Army, he passed over *Dardonne* with his forces, and so into *England* to his brother. The yeare following, the King, with the greatest part of his Nobility, upon the encouragement of the Popes Legate, addressed himselfe to goe against the *Albigenses* and *Tholosans*, to encounter whom, he led his Army, and encamped on *Witsun Eve*, before *Avignon*, which he tooke: passing further, hee received the keyes of all the Townes, Places, and Castles of *Languedoc*, as farre as within foure leagues of *Tholouze*: where, through the incommodity of the winter, and maladies which much weakned his Army, he retreated and wintered in *France*, with an intent of returning thither the Spring following to accomplish his enterprize. But his death prevented him at *Montpensier* in *Avergne*, the twelfth day of *November*, 1226. leaving *Lewis*, *Charles*,

Alphonse, and *Robert* his sonnes, all very young, and in their minority of yeares.

This King reigned but three yeares, in whom Vice had struck no reproach, nor Vertue had made him famous; whereby it seemes that his minde was of a middle temper, not so poore as to become impious or wicked, nor so well bent and enclined to noble actions, that hee would strive to get fame by his owne vertue; therefore he was onely famous in this, That hee was Sonne to an excellent Father, and Father to an excellent sonne.

In his reigne the Counsell of *Lateran* was assembled, whither resorted all the chiefe Bishops of Christendome, and Embassadours sent from Kings and Princes.

After *Lewis* had subdued the *Albigenois*, and left Governour to suppresse any rebellion which should happen, for the affection of conquerd people is treacherous, who doe watch only an oppor-

tunity to revolt; hee came to Mount *Penster*, in the yeare 1225. *October* the seventh, and there resigned his life and Scepter, leaving a faire progeny, having foure Sonnes, who were flourishing Branches of the Royall stemme, the eldest whereof was heire unto his Fathers Crowne, but inherited more vertue than his Father gave him by naturall discent. The *Flemings* were now much disquieted by an Imposture, pretending that he was their Prince; some were drawne to beleeve his claime, untill by putting him to death the people were better satisfied, and clearely discerned that his right was meere fiction; maintained by boldnesse, as that Scene was, wherein *Perkin Warbeck* in *England* plaid the same part.

S. Lewis

8. Lewis 9. *the* 44. *King of* France. *Anno* 1226.



HIs *Lewis* the 9. at the age of 12. yeares, succeeded his Father, *Anno Dom.* 1226. He was consecrated at *Rheims* by the Arch-bishop of *Sens* in the absence of him of *Rheims*. *Blanch* taking of possession of her sonne *Lewis*, confirmed herselfe Regent of

the Kingdome with the consent of the States: whereupon the Princes in a rage proclaimed *Philip* Count of *Bologne*, Unkle to the King by the Fathers side, Regent of *France*, which was a cause of great dissentions. Shee brought through the sweetnesse of her words, *Robert* Count of *Dreux* into the Kings obedience. But the Duke of *Bretagne*, and the Count of *Champagne*, with the King of *England*, were enforced to acknowledge the King, on condition that the *Breton* should doe homage to the King for his Dutchy, whereupon he was surnamed *Mauclarke*. Hee having out-growne his minority, *Anno Dom.* 1234. espoused *Margaret* the eldest Daughter of *Raymund Berenger*, Count of *Provence*, and after erected the Countrey of *Artois* into a County or Earledome, which he gave to his brother *Robert*, who was the first Earle thereof. Hee made a voyage into the *Holy Land*, where he tooke *Damiette* after hee had overthrowne the *Mamelucks*:

Sicily: and from thence marching to besiege *Massoure*, the plague grew amongst his Army; which caused the Soldan of *Egypt* to charge him so strongly, that he was taken, and most of his Army slaine, nevertheless hee was freed upon the re-delivery of *Damietta*.

About that time *Blanch*, Mother to the King, deceased, which caused the King immediately to returne into *France*, after he had composed all matters in *Palestine*. Being returned, hee indied to polish and embellish his Kingdome with good and holy Lawes. Hee made an accord with the King of *England*, who by that renounced all the right which hee pretended to the Kingdome of *France*, and the Dutchy of *Normandy*. About that time *Charles*, brother to the King, conquered both the *Sicilyes*, whereof hee was crowned King, *An. Dom.* 1266. The King *Lewis* made a second voyage for the recovery of the *Holy Land*, together with the

King

King of *England*. Hee went first into *Affricke*, where he tooke *Carthage*, and at the siege of *Tunes* hee departed this life, *Anno Domini* 1270. Hee was canonized after his death for the holines of his life. Hee founded the holy Chappell at the Palace at *Paris*, wherein he placed many holy Reliques.

This King being asked by his Lords what Title of honour he would assume as the *Roman* Emperours and Kings of *France* in remembrance of their Acts and Victories had formerly done, he answered, My greatest victory was obtained against the Devill, when I was baptized in the Church of *Poissi*: and therefore it shall be my greatest honour to be called *Lewis of Poissi*. His familiar Letters, wherein hee did not entitle himselfe King of *France*, but *Lewis of Poissi*, being blamed by a private friend, hee said, I am like a *Twelfe-tide King* chosen with a Beane, and keeping his Feast in the Evening, intimating thereby his Election to another Crowne in

Kingdome of Heaven, which se-
cond Coronation should be in the Eve-
ning and end of his life. Having caused
swearer and blasphemer to be branded
the lips with a hot Iron; whereat
people murmur'd: he said he would
dergoe the same punishment, condi-
nally that oaths and blasphemies
ght be no more used in his kingdom.
ering in Counsell, or beginning a-
action, would according to his Mo-
ers instruction in his infancy, blesse
nselfe with the signe of the Crosse.
nally, he gave unto his son *Philip*
ese instructions at his death. *My*
ne, love God with all thy heart, with
thy strength, and with all thy soule;
end not God in any case, suffer any
ment rather than sinne: Beare all ad-
sity patiently, acknowledging that
God hath sent it unto thee deservedly:
ke thy Confession often to some Minis-
of the Church; heare diligently the
vine service sung in the Church of God:
epe the good customes of thy Kingdome
carefully,

carefully, abolishing those which ar
will: Impose no Taxes on thy Subje
but upon great occasion. Favour
that feare GOD, love Justice,
hate Covetousnesse: Let not thy Ju
lie impartiall against thy Subjects: Ke
the Cities and Townes gotten by thy
decessors, preserve good and sufficie
ment to Benefices and Offices: Be an
ample to thy Subjects, moderate the e
pences of thy Court, and so God bl
thee. These were the good instructio
which this godly Monarch gave u
his Sonne for the leading of an upri
life, and to abandon all worldly
dights and pleasures, so as hee mi
both please God, and be a patterne
his inferiours.

Philip 3. the 45. King of France.

Anno 1271.



AFter the decease of S. *Lewis*, *Philip* the third, surnamed the *Hardy*, his eldest sonne, having ...ne proclaimed King in the Campe ...fore *Tunis* in *Africk*, tooke his jour... in his returne through *Italy*, direct... to *Viterbe*, to make an agreement be-

tween

tweene the Cardinals, who in two years space were in a dissention upon the election of a Pope. Hee was Crowned at *Rheimes* by the Bishop of *Soissons*, the thirdeth of *August*, *Anno Dom.* 1271. He after incorporated the Country of *Tholouse* to the Crowne, upon the decease of the Count *Alphonse* his uncle. He went to aide *Gerard* of *Cassabonne*, his Subjects, against the Counts of *Armigna* and *Foix*, by reason whereof, the Count of *Foix* submitted himselfe to his mercy. He restored the Country of *Navarre* to the obedience of *Ioane*, daughter of the late *Henry* King of *Navarre* deceased. The King married *Mary*, the daughter of *Henry* Duke of *Brabant*, who was suspected to have poysoned *Lewis*, the eldest sonne of the King, by his first wife *Isabelle* of *Aragon*: She was found innocent by the report of two Bishops who were sent to a Nunne, or rather a Sorceresse, to know the truth. The yeare after *Peter De la Brefche*, great Chamberlaine of

Franc

...nce, and superintendant of the Fi...nces, and affaires of the King, was hanged, being accused and convicted, for having discovered the secrets of *France* to the King of *Spaine*, together with the death of the Kings sonne. *Anno Domini* 1282. the *Sicilian* Evensong were executed upon the *Frenchmen*, upon an Easter day, or (as others report) on the thirtieth of *March*, or thirteenth of *April*: whereupon *Charles*, Uncle to the King, offered battaile to *Peter* of *Aragon*, the author thereof, but he refused it. Afterwards the King having caused *Ioane*, the onely daughter of the late *Henry*, King of *Navarre*, to be married to his eldest sonne *Philip*, he marched with his Army for the Conquest of *Aragon*, which by the Pope had been given to *Charles de valois*, the second sonne of *Philip*, who conquered the County of *Russillon*; after that the City of *Gennes*. And after that, having by an *Embuscado* slaine the King of *Aragon*, he forced the Towne of *Girone*

to

to be yeelded up. He went to conclude his Fate at the Towne of *Perpignan*, of a Malady which surprised him in his Campe, *Anno Domini* 1285. the 6. of *October*.

This King, as it appeares in the whole course of his life, would engage himselfe in all businesses, and was therefore called the *Hardy*; but his desperate Father would not undertake his Neighbours quarrells, nor seek to make betwene them any agreement, unlesse it might be done by safe and quiet means. The reigne of this King was much disturbed by the warres maintained by *Peter* and *Roger* for the Ile of *Sicily*, and after much effusion of blood, *Charles* dyed, and also *Peter*, though politicke, could not deceive death, but having received a great overthrow, concluded his Act of life with griefe and sorrow. At last this King was by *Roger*, Admirall of *Arragon*, friend unto *Peter* set upon him, lying sicke a bed at *Perpignan*, yet in extreamity he exprest a noble co-

rage,

age, and with his ſicke weake voyce ſo encouraged his Souldiers, that *Roger* was droven out of *Perpignan*, the City held by *Philip* ſo diſtempered with this ſtorm, that he grew ſicke and dyed the fifteenth of *October*, two moneths after *Peter*. Pope *Martin* the fourth dying the ſame yeare, 1286. to ſhew great Princes, that their chiefe deſignes are croſt by death.

It was now decreed in a Counſell at *Lions*, that the Cardinals meeting after the Popes death, ſhould not come out of that Conclave untill they had choſen the Pope, which begun upon occaſion of the tedious Election of the former Pope, and the Decree is ſtill obſerved. *Thomas Aquinas* now dyed, being a ſubtile diſputer: But *Bonaventure*, *John Duns*, called *Scot*, and *Gabriel Biel* ſucceeded, and were famous ſchollers.

And to conclude, hee was a Prince borne for a teſtimony to that obſcure age, and for corrupted times, to bee a patterne to all *Kings* and Princes of re-

ligion, equity, clemency, wisedome, valour, magnanimity, patience and constancy; to love piety, justice, order and peace, to joyne the love of sanctity and modesty of manners, with Armes and State. Having shewed that it is very fitting for a King to be a good Christian, a good warriour, a good husband, a good father, a good governour, a good Iustier, and to know how to make war and peace. That it is very necessary to joyne unto the Majesty Royall, piety, clemency, and authority to gaine the low respect and obedience. And lastly, that the best guard, and most assured revenew of a Prince, is the love of his Subjects. Thus he was worthy of that venerable name, wherewith posterity hath justly honourd him, being the Honour of vertue.

Phillip 4. the 46. King of France. Anno 1286.



Phlip 4. surnaming himselfe *The Faire*; King of *Navarre*, succeeded his Father, *An. Dom.* 1286; after that he had withdrawne his Army from *Parpignan*, hee was crowned *Rhemis* the fixt of *January*. He caused a Palace to be built at *Paris*: at that time

time *Edward*, King of *England*, preten
ding to lead his Army to the aide of th
Towne of *Acre*, which the *Saracens* h
now beleaguered, made some incur
ons upon the Sea-townes of *Norman*
thinking to have surprised *Rochel*
whereupon ensued the second War
which the *French* had against the *Eng-*
lish, (*Heere the* French *Writers* sho
themselves most shamefully partial and
false, yet I am bound to follow my Au-
thors, they being of that Nation) wh
notwithstanding their alliance with th
Emperour *Adolphus*, were valiantly r
pulsed as well by *Charles* of *Vale*
where the Lord of *St. John* was take
as by *Robert* of *Artois*, who gained th
victory upon the fresh Army, whi
Edmund, brother to the King of *En*
land, had led to *Bayonne*: yea, and
Count of *Flanders*, who declared h
selfe on the *English* party, lost the
taile at *Furnes* against the Count of
tois, who went to joyne forces
the *French* who besieged *Lisle*; and

Lo

...ds of *Mont Morency* and *Harcourt* ...ke the Towne of *Dover*. The *Eng-* ...perceiving that, demanded a Truce, ...ch was converted to a peace, by the ...rriage of Madam *Marguerite* of ...nce, Daughter of King *Philip*, with ...e King of *England*.

Afterwards the Emperour *Albert* and ...is King made an accord betweene ...em for the conservation of their king-...mes against all men. A while after, ...e Pope being much moved against the ...ng, sent a *Bull* into *France* by the ...ch-bishop of *Narbona*, interdicting ...e King, which *Bull* was burnt in the ...ourt of the Palace. At that time the *...mings* slew all the *French* Garrisons; ...ereupon the King being enraged, ...t his Army to *Courtrac*, which was ...them defeated. Whilest the King ...the Lords, *Tarra* a *Colonian*, and ...*reth* with 2000. Horse into *Italy*, ...put the Pope in such a terrour, that ...ed: The King also tooke such a re-...e upon the *Flemings* neare to the

Mount of *Poville*, that hee overthrew 36000. of them. After that, the King having suppressed the Knights *Templars* and causing *James de Mouley* or *Beaulieu* Generall of that Order, deceased at *Fontainebleau*, *An. Dom.* 1314. and lyes inhumed at St. *Denis*.

This King being perswaded to take revenge on a Bishop who had underhand strooke fire to kindle the tinder of contention betweene him and the Pope, he said: That it was more noble in a Prince to save, than kill; to pardon than to persecute; and to forgive and remit, rather than to revenge: for saith he, It must be of necessity that the things which angry men doe, must needs be full of blindnesse and necessity, because it is no easie matter for a man troubled with envy, to have the use of Reason; and whatsoever is without Reason, is without Art. It behooves us therefore to take reason as our guide in all our actions, and to remove the passions of envy and revenge, for the

ou

ought not to rest in a wise mans breast: for he was much affronted by Pope *Boniface*, commanding him by his *Bull* to succour the *Tartar*, which the King, engaged in many affaires, refusing to do, the Bishop sent by the Pope, told him, That if the King would not obey the Pope, he would deprive him of his Realme. But afterward two Gentlemen imployed by the King, seized on the Pope in his Palace-Hall at *Anagna*, and carryed him to *Rome*, where he grew mad, and dyed. Thirty five dayes after hee was taken, and had this Epitaph made by common Fame in his disgrace: *Hee entred his Predecessor like a Fox, hee reigned like a Lyon, and dyed like a Dogge.*

Lewis the 10. the 47. King of France, surnamed Hutin. *Anno* 1315.



THis *Lewis* the tenth, already by his Mother King of *Navarre*, Count of *Brye*, and *Champagne*, succeeded his Father, *Anno Domini* 1315. His Kingdome from the beginning was marvellously troubled with mul-

mutinies and popular seditions; and for that cause he was surnamed *Hutin*, which in old language imports mutiny and quarrells. *Enguran De Marigny* Count of *Longue Ville*, was accused before the King, by *Charles* of *Valois*, the Kings Vncle, for having ill governed the *Finances*, charged the people with many impositions and taxes, and infinite confusions; also for having taken money of the *Flemings* to grant them a peace to the disadvantage of the King: wherefore he was hanged upon the Gallowes of *Paris*, which himselfe had caused to be built.

Afterwards the King caused himselfe to bee annoynted, and Crowned at *Rheimes*, upon the Feast of the *Assumption* of the B. *Virgin*: then he led his Army against the *Flemings*, whom he forced to raise and forsake the siege of *L'Isle*. And at his returne he seated the Court of Parliament at *Paris*, to the end, that the pleaders should not be anymore incommodated by so ofteu removing

moving it. The yeare following the Count of *Flanders* came to viſite the *King* at *Pontoiſe*, to treat of a peace with him. In the interim, *Lewis* Count of *Nivers*, his ſonne, would ſieze upon *Flanders*, if the *Flemings* would have beene content therewith; which was a cauſe that his Father returned after that hee had promiſed the *King* to ratifie to the *Flemings* that which he had treated with him. Vpon this the *King* was ſurpriſed with a Malady at *Bois De Vincennes*, whereof he died the fifteenth of *Iune*, in the eighteenth moneth of his reigne, leaving his ſecond wife *Clemence* great with Childe, who was delivered of a ſonne the foureteenth of *November*, who was baptiſed *Iohn*, who lived above eight dayes, there remaining none of his Line, but *Ioane*, whom he had by his firſt wife, the daughter of *Robert* Duke of *Burgundy*: by whom *Eudes*, Duke of *Burgundy*, her Vncle, would lay claime to the Crowne: but *Philip* the *Tall*, brother to the late *King*

Lewis

Lewis, opposing the Lawes and Customes of *France*, in right of his Neece claimed the Crowne to be adjudged unto him.

Lewis the tenth, surnamed *Hutin* had two Wives, *Marguerite*, daughter of *Robert* Duke of *Burgundy*, by whom he had a daughter named *Ioane*, who was married after to *Philip Count* of *Evreux*, sonne to *Lewis* of *France*, brother to the late *Philip the Faire*, and by this meanes the Kingdome of *Navarre* entered into the families of the Counts of *Evreux*: and *Clemence* sister to *Carlobert*, *King* of *Hungary*, whom at his decease he left with Child of a sonne who was called *Iohn*: and although he lived an infant, without having beene crowned, hee hath not beene heretofore ranked in the Catalogue of the *Kings* of *France*. Nevertheleſſe, seeing that he was truely legitimate, and sole heire to *King Lewis Hutin*, he deserved the title Royall, and to bee inserted to the number of *Kings*, seeing that dying hee was

with

with ſolemnity, and Regall pompe carryed to St. *Denis*; the Princes, his Vncles, and kinred being preſent at his Funeralls; where hee was proclaimed, although dead, *King of France*, and *Navarre*. In the meane time that *Clemence* was with Child, immediately upon the deceaſe of *Lewis Hutin*, it was ordered by the Court of Parliament, that *Monſieur Philip* of *France*, Count of *Poitiers*, ſhould be Regent of the *Kingdome* untill the fruit of the Queene (if it were Male) ſhould attaine to the maturity of eighteene yeares: and therefore hee bore in his Armes the Title of *Philip Sonne of the King of* France, *and* Navarre, *Regent of the Kingdomes of* France, *and* Navarre. And ſo the Regency was given to the next Prince of Blood, ſo that hee were the neareſt to ſucceed the Crowne. After the death of the ſaid *Iohn*, who lived but eight daies, or at the moſt but 20 daies, (as ſome do write) there was ſome diſpute among the Princes of the kingdome, ſome main-

maintaining the right to bee ill minded upon *Ioane*, daughter to the late *Lewis Hutin*: and others resting on the Iustice of the *Salique* Law, which yet was never violated in *France*, but ordayneth, that there being never an heire Male of a King, the next of blood, of the Male side, shall come to the Crowne, and excludes the daughters and the descendents from them, although they be Males. But in the end the Parliament of the *Peares* and Counsell of *France*, adjudged that *Philip* the Vncle to the late *Iohn*, was the true and lawfull heire to the Crowne: which was the first debate and difference of the *Salique* Law.

The King reigned but an yeare and a halfe, thereby to make good the position of Philosophy, *Nullum violentum est æternum*; for his government was violent, and therefore could not long continue. *Enguerand*, accused by *Charles* Earle of *Valois*, and made odious to the people by his oppression of them,

them, whereof they are onely sen
was made a Sacrifice and Hanged
after his execution the Earle of
fell into a langwishing Consumption.
King *Lewis Hutin* dyed suddainly,
that the people began to imagine
Enguerands unjust death was thus
venged on these Princes; which chang
of their opinion, shewes that
rightly spoken what the people
foole speakes: Therefore it is obser
able, that good Subjects may be unju
afflicted, that the people blinded by
sion, and discerning not the truth,
undeservedly speake well and ill of
same Action, and the same
And lastly, that great men, loving
to come to accompt, may abuse the
authority.

Philip 5. the 48. King of France. Anno 1317.



His *Philip* the 5. surnamed *The Tall*, the controversie of the right to the Crowne being not determined betweene him and his (Daughter to *Lewis Hutin*) *Eudes* her Unkle upheld, and maintained her right, marched with an

an Army every where compleate to *Rheimes*, where hee made himself to be annointed King by the Arch-bishop of that See on the Feast of the *Epiphany*, *Anno Dom.* 1317, and after returned to *Paris*: Whither hee summoned *Robert* Count of *Artois*, whom he forced to renounce the right which he pretended to that County; whereof hee had *Vi & Armis*, by force and Armes taken possession, to the prejudice of *Mahaut* his Wives Mother. In the meane time *Lewis*, Count of *Nevers*, Sonne of *Robert* Count of *Flanders*, entertained the *Flemings* to his utmost endeavour in a revolt against the King; who, because hee came not to render homage for the Counties which hee held in *France*, was cited to answer for himselfe before the King: and saying no appearance, all his possessions were seized for the *King*. In the end the said *Lewis*, Count of *Nevers*, came and submitted himselfe to the *King*, and recovered his Countries. After, upon [illegible] swallowed

ſion of the Popes Legate, there was peace concluded betweene the *King* and the Count of *Flanders*, the 15. of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1320, inſomuch that the ſaid Count did homage for his lands to the *King* of *France*, and accorded that *Lewis*, the ſonne of *Lewis* of *Huers*, ſhould marry *Madam Marguerite*, the ſecond Daughter of *France*, upon condition that he ſhould ſucceede to the County of *Flanders* after his Grandfather and Father.

About the ſame time the Marriage of *Isabelle*, the third Daughter to the *King*, with *Guy* the *Dolphin* of *Vienna* was treated, who not long after ſucceeded his Father *John* in *Dauphine*. The Eldeſt Daughter was before marryed to the Duke of *Burgundy*. After that the *King* quitted all the actions againſt his ſubjects, which ſome of his Councell abuſe of his good nature had put up and againſt them. And as he was deſirating to have but one ſort of weights and meaſures, in one and the

same *species*, and also a certaine rate and value of monies, a malady intercepted his designes, by which hee ended his dayes the third of *January*, *Anno Dom.* 1322.

He was a Prince of a tractable disposition, and therefore easily corrupted, inclined more to ill than good. The chiefest thing worthy remembrance in this Reigne was, that his bad servants presuming on his gentle Nature, laid heavy taxations on the people, who thereupon maintained, and thus he suffering his Authority to be abus'd by them, shew'd that although hee were great and tall of stature, yet hee had but little wit and understanding.

Benedicting Priest and Monke pretending a voyage to the East, committed many outrages in the East, with a multitude of people by them assembled, and called themselves Shepherds, untill they were defeated in *Languedoc*.

This *Philip* would have made

weight and measure throughout his Realme; but it proved but an *Eutopian* conceite, not to be maintained by Authority or Reason. The *Jewes* which were formerly expelled and driven out of the Kingdome, were now againe admitted; but after they endeavoured to bring in an Artificiall Plague into the Kingdome, by using the helpe of Lepers, some were grievously punished, and the rest banished out of *France*. Lastly, this Kings five yeares Reigne was *Rasa Tabula*, a blanke Table, wherein Fame hath written no Royall action.

Charles 4. *ſurnamed* the Faire, *the* 49. *King of* France. *Anno* 1322.



CHarles the 4, Count of *Marche*, brother to *Philip* the *Tall*, and to *Lewis Hutin*, came by the ſame Law to the Crowne, as his brother *Philip* had done, who left no iſſue Male to inherit. He was crowned the twelfth

of *February*, *Anno Dom.* 1322. He was severe in Justice, giving every man his right; desirous that all should be guided and governed by the Lawes and Authority of Magistrates. Following that Norme, he caused *Jordan* of *L' Isle*, a great Lord to be attached, who upon accusations of infinite enormities was attainted and convicted: wherefore hee was hanged, although hee had marryed the Neece of Pope *John* 22, and (as others are of opinion) his Step-mother. About that time deceased *Lewis* Duke of *Nevers*, the eldest son of *Robert* Count of *Flanders*, who dyed immediately after. By which occasion *Robert*, the younger sonne of the said *Robert* Count of *Flanders*, entred into a difference with his Nephew *Lewis*, sonne of the Count of *Nevers*: Hereupon the cause was pleaded in the Court of Parliament, which proved of no validity to the good of the Nephew.

Then began the Warres betweene the *English* and *French*, *Anno Dom.* 1324,

upon the occasion that the Lord of *Montpesat* would, to the Kings prejudice, fortifie a Castle in *Gascoigne*, upon the borders of *France*. Whereupon the King sent *Charles* of *Valois*, his Unkle, who so happily acquitted himselfe of his charge, that hee recovered into the Kings powers all the Townes and strong holds in *Burgundy*, which are beyond the River *Garonne*, except *Bourdeaux*, *Bayonne*, and *S. Beners*. Afterwards having obtained a Truce of the *English*, he dyed in *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1325, as also the King deceased at *Bois de Vincennes*, the first of *March*, leaving *Madame Joane de Eureux* his wife great with Child, who afterwards in the Moneth of *April*, 1328. was delivered of a Daughter called *Blanche*. Hee was the first King that ever permitted to the Pope the Decimations of the Churches of *France*.

This King reigned sixe yeares, being wise, temperate, and just, three chief vertues in a Prince, but unhappy in his

progeny

progeny. Assoone as he was annointed, he held a great Sessions in *Paris*, to heare complaints, and caused many Gentlemen to be punished, in which number was one *Jourdain* of *Lisle*, a *Gascon*, who being Nephew to Pope *John* the 22, had beene pardoned for eighteene capitall crimes, and yet still grew more impious, former mercy making him presume more of pardon, untill at last he was taken, and brought to *Paris*, where King *Charles* caused him justly to be hang'd, as a memorable example, that Respect is an enemy to Justice, which must be executed without sparing the guilty. To conclude, this Prince was worthy of the *French* Monarchy, and deserved to be reckon'd amongst the chiefest men of State. And as the Kingdome was happy in having so worthy and sufficient a King, so his short Reigne deprived the Realme of that good which it should receive by his government. But the best and most perfect men, are in the blind world either

despised for excesse of good, or some tooke away by death, to envy greater happinesse, equall to their desert.

Philip of Valois the 6. and 30. King of France. Anno 133.



HIs Philip Count of Valois, the Sonne of the late Count Charles and Cousen german to the three pre-

precedent Kings, succeeded to the Crowne by title of his favour, excluding *Lewis* of *Evreux* his Vncle (who at that time, as it is thought was already dead) and was confirmed by the States, notwithstanding that *Edward* King of *England* pretended the Crowne by his Mothers right, who was the onely daughter of *Philip* the *Faire*. He recovered a faire battaile against the *Flemings*, who had revolted against their Duke, and enforced the King of *England* to doe homage for the Dutchy of *Guienne*, and other lands which he held of the Crowne; who in revenge thereof entertained *Robert* of *Artoir*, Count of *Beaumont*, who was banished out of *France* through a false accusation; by whose perswasion the King of *England* beeing allyed to all the Princes of the Empire, whereof hee had already obtained the *Vicariate*, beganne to warre against *Philip* in *Nantonge*, *Anno Domini* 1336. Afterwards he caused the *Flemings* to revolt against their Duke, by the meanes

of

of one *James Artivel*, an *Artisian*. The *French* that were in the Towne of *Lisle*, and first discomfited the *English* and *Flemings*, but afterwards they were shamefully overthrowne at the *Sluce* Port, when they laboured to hinder the *English* from joyning with the *Flemings*. And after this victory he encamped before *Tournay*, where he continued during fifty dayes, during which time, the Mother of the Counts of *Hainault* wrought a Truce between the Kings of *England* and *France*, which continued not long, because the warres were renued shortly after betweene them, because the King of *France* caused *Oliuer de Clisson* to bee executed for Treason. In which warre the *French* lost the memorable battaile of *Cressy*, neare *Abbeville*, wherein the greatest part of the Nobility and flower of all *France* was slaine, and the Towne of *Calais* taken. After this, the King having married in a second wedlocke the Lady *Blanche* daughter of the late *Philip*, King of

Navarre,

...ure, and received the *Dauphinate* of *Humbert*, together with the City and ...untrey of *Montpelier*, for a purchase of the King of *Maillorque*, he retired to *Agent*, there to conclude his daies the ... or 28. of *August* 1350. leaving ... Duke of *Normandy*, and *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*.

He was an ingenious wity Prince, as appeareth by his justification of the *Salique* Law, by these words of Scripture. *Consider the Lillies of the field, how they doe grow, and doe neither labour, nor spinne*: intimating, (whose Armes are Lillies or *Flowers de Lyces*) should not fall to the Distaffe. Also he taxed the unfaithfulnesse of King *Edward* of *England*, in these two Verses by himselfe composed.

Anglicus Angelus est, cui minquam credere fas est.
Dum tibi dicit Ave, tanquam ab hoste cave.

The

The Englishman an Angell is, which
trusted will deceive thee;
Beware of him as of a Foe, when he doth
say God save thee.

After his marriage with *Blanch* daughter of *Philip* of *Evreux*, he lived not long after he had tyed this knot, this new wife being an unnecessary trouble in his old age; so that sickning at *Nogent*, advising his two sonnes to live in peace, and bee carefull of the Realme, which he resigned to the eldest, he concluded his reigne, and dyed. He was a King in whom vertues and vices were equally mingled; for he was valiant in danger, and couragious in affliction, just and loving to his subjects. But his rash valour, whereon hee presumed often, engaged him and his subjects in many miseries.

Edward

Edward the third, King of England.

Anno 1351.



THis King comes here to be inserted amongst the Kings of *France*, being the first that left the Title Hereditary to the Kings of *England*, and first quartered the Armes of *France* with the *English* Armes, giving thereby occasion and provocation of

of his succeeding Warres, he obtained a gentle victory at *Sluce*, upon Midsommer day in a sea fight: Afterward he challenged *Philip* of *Valois*, then King, to a single combate, by him not accepted, afterwards makes a Truce with *France*, their battailes being ready to joyne in *Britagne* in *France*, then he declares the Truce with *France* broken. He arrives afterward in *France* with bloody Colours, with his hopefull son the Prince of *Wales*, then about sixteen yeares old. Afterward he got the *Laurell* wreath of Conqueſt in the battaile of *Creſſey*; and his ſonne was as victorious as his Father, both ſharing equally in honour purchaſed by valour. But his ſonne afterward, whoſe veines were full of his Fathers Spirit and fortitude, ſhewing that *Naſci a Principibus eſt magnum*, obtained another triumphant victory againſt the *French* at *Poictiers*, and by it confirmed his Fathers atchievements.

Then againe *Henry* invaded *France*, beſieged

lieges *Paris*, concludes a peace: King *Iohn* of *France* being taken prisoner, and afterward ransomed, hostages were also given, and so the Clouds of warre were a while drawne away: but suddenly againe *France* felt a new storme from *England*; for the Earle of *Blois* slaine in Battaile by the *English*, loseth the Dukedome of *Britagne*. Then againe King *Edward* sends *Iohn* Duke of *Lancaster* to invade *France*, and Sir *Robert Knoles* to the parts about *Britayne*: and thus, as he was famous for many other Royall vertues expressed, done at home, and in the circumference of his owne Dominions, so likewise he appeared in *France* like a flaming Comet, which boded the effusion of much *French* blood: But age & sickneſſe comming on hee was forc't to leave the world, as the same did him before his breath left him: but Nature could not hold out any longer, and he was forced to resigne his life into the hands of his Creator at *Shene*, (now *Rich-*

Richmond) the one and twentieth day of *Iune*, *Anno Domini* 1377. in the 64. yeare of his Age, having reigned fifty yeares, foure moneths, and odde dayes; in which time *France* felt the desolation which warre had made, he carrying away the never dying Fame of a valiant Conquerour, he lyeth buried at *Westminster*, for as much of him as was Mortall; but *Multum fugavit Libitinam*, his soule and Fame are immortall in Heaven and on earth, and was especially famous for Conquering *France*, and writing himselfe, *Roy de Angle terre & Franc*, *King of England and France.*

Philip

John I. or the second of that name, the 51. King of France. Anno, 1350.



JOHN the first, or second of that Name, succeeded to the Crown, and was consecrated at *Rheims* the 26. of *Septem. An Dom.* 1350. In the beginning of his reigne hee caused the Lord *Ralph* of *Nesle*, Cõstable of *France*, to be beheaded for Treason, and in his

place hee instituted *Charles* of *Spaine*, Count of *Angolesme*. The Truce being broken betweene him and *England*, he betooke him to *S. John d' Angely*, and in his roome he instituted the Order of the *Starre* in the Noble and Royall House of *S. Owen*. Afterward *Charles* King of *Navarre*, caused the Constable to be massacred upon a jealousie which hee had conceived against him, on the sixt of *January*, 1353, and the Lord *James de Bourbon* was substituted in his place. In the meane time the King of *Navarre*, whom the King of *France* had pardoned, instead of acknowledging his fault, complotted against the State of the said King, which being discovered, he entred into an Amity with the King of *England*. By meanes whereof King *John* having surprised him, sent him prisoner to *Paris*. Hereupon *Philip* of *Navarre*, his brother, in an indignation caused the *English* to come into *Normandy*, against whom the King attending an opposition, was enfor-

to turne it upon the Prince of *Wales* in *Poitou*, where having lost the field through his temerity, hee was taken Prisoner. In the meane time the *Parisians* at the perswasion of *Stephen Marcel*, mutinyed against the *Dauphin*, who tooke upon him the Regency of the Realme, and appeased the tumult, having first restored the places of *Normandy* to the King of *Navarre*, who had escaped out of prison.

Afterwards upon a treaty made at *Bretigny* the eight of *May*, 1360, a peace was concluded with the *English*, and ratified at *Calais* the 24. of *October*. In the meane time *Philip*, Duke of *Burgundy*, deceased at *Roncere* neere *Dijon* without issue, by reason whereof *John* the King declared himselfe to be his heire. After that he making a preparation for a beyond-sea voyage, first came to *London*, intending to make a strong peace with *England*, and dyed there the eighth or ninth of *April*, 1364, leaving *Charles* the *Dauphin*, *Lewis*

Duke of *Anion*, *John* Duke of *Berry*, and *Philip Hardy* Duke of *Burgundy*.

This King shewed magnanimity in his most adverse fortune; for *Apparet virtus arguiturq; malis*:

Vertue will apparent be
In the depth of adversity.

which was verified in this King *John*, who sitting in the English Campe at a Supper, prepared for him by the Prince of *Wales*, who had taken him prisoner in the Battell of *Portiers*, said, I purposed to have bestowed a Supper on you this night, but the fortune of the War hath made me your Guest. The Englishmen for a summe of money having got by composition the Castle and Towne of *Gwines*, King *Iohn* complaining to the King of *England*, that the Truce was broken, contrary to their compact and agreement, King *Edward* answered, That Trafficke or Merchandise, the surrender of the Castle being by money procured, did not breake the former Truce.

This

This King, when King *Edward* required homage for the Realme of *France*, as held of *England*, answered, that hee could not justly alienate a right inalienable, received from his Ancestors, and therefore he resolved to leave it entire to his children, for affliction might engage his person, but not the Crowne of *France*, while hee was King, who would sacrifice his life for the preservation of *France*. Hee dyed in *England* *Anno* 1364, being a good Prince, but unfortunate; wise in ordinary matters, but not in great affaires; just, but too confident in trusting others; temperate in his private life, but violent in the publicke government. For great vertues meeting with Wisdome, doe on the Theater of this life give unto Kings a Crowne of applause and commendation.

Charles 5. surnamed the Wise, the 52. King of France &c. 1364.



After the decease of *Iohn* the first, this *Charles* 5. surnamed *the Wise*, was crowned the 19. of *March*, *Anno Dom.* 1364. At the comming to the Crowne, hee gained against those of *Navarre* a very memorable victory under the Conduct of the Lord

Lord *Bertrand du Guesclin*, in favour whereof he gave him the Dukedome of *Longueville*. From thence the said *Guesclin* went to aide *Charles* of *Blois*, against whom *John* of *Monfort* relying upon the English, had begun warres for the Dutchy of *Bretagne*, where he was taken fighting valiantly before the Castle of *Auloy*, against *John* Lord *Chandos*, High Marshall of *England*: but a peace being made betweene the Duke of *Monfort* and the Countesse of *Blois*, the King likewise made a peace with those of *Navarre*, and after sent *Guesclin* to ayde *Peter* King of *Arragon*, against *Peter* King of *Castile* in favour of *Henry*, *Sancho* and *Telve* his naturall brothers; and also in revenge of the death of his Wife *Blanche*, the daughter of the Duke of *Bourbon*, whom hee had caused to be slaine. *Peter* of *Castile* being deposed of his kingdome, and *Henry* substituted, hee retired to the Prince of *Wales*, who restored him to his former estate.

After returning into *Guienne*, he imposed upon his Subjects unaccustomed taxations and impostes, which caused the Lords of *Armagnac* and of *Albret* to appeale to the King of *France*, as to their Soveraigne Lord, which was a cause that moved *Charles* to give an eare to *Henry*, who offered to hold his kingdome of *Castile* from him, so that he would ayde him in the re-conquest thereof. Whereupon the King sent him *Guesclin*, who gained sixe battells against his Enemy, and in the first *Peter* of *Castile* was taken by the Lord *de Villaines*, a *French Knight*, of whom *Henry* ransomed him, and put him to death, enjoying by that meanes the kingdome of *Castile*.

In the meane time, because the King embraced the appeale of the Lords of *Gascogne*, the Prince of *Wales* denounced warre against him, which the King managed so well by the assistance of his brothers, that repairing the losses of his Father and Grandfather received by

English, hee reconquered *Guienne*, [illegible], and *Bretagne*, and deceased [illegible] *September*, *Anno Dom.* 1380, leaving [illegible]*les* and *Lewis* under the tuition of [illegible] Unkles.

This King had many vertues, shining [illegible] all estates, both in happinesse and [illegible]versity, and when the Realme was in [illegible] heate of troubles, he saved it from [illegible]me, so that his fame was spred a-[illegible]oad, leaving an honourable remem-[illegible]rance to his posterity. Hee favoured [illegible]arning and the learned, preferring [illegible] Schoolemaster *Nicholas Oresme*: He [illegible]sed the Bible to be translated, imi-[illegible]ting therein St. *Lewis*, and tooke [illegible]eat delight to read the Scripture and [illegible]hilosophy, and he made *Aristotles E-[illegible]cks* and *Politicks*, and many places [illegible] *Tully* to be translated into *French*; [illegible]d his favour shewed to learned men, [illegible]erished their fancies, and made them [illegible]ke unto the forsaken Muses for witty [illegible]ventions. Hee would heare Suits in [illegible]en Court, and redresse the wrongs

of

of the oppreſſed, and tooke pleaſure to advance his houſhold ſervants, and gave them meanes for bringing up their ſons, and marrying their daughters: And as he was a favourer of Learning, ſo *Bartholl*, *Baldus*, *Petrarch*, *Bocace*, *Plorindus*, *Bonaventure*, and *John Wickliffe* of Oxford in *England* lived in his Reigne. But Vertues are not hereditary, for *Charles* ſonne to this King, degenerated from his Father, and the Kingdome of *France* was afterward puniſhed in the weakneſſe of the ſucceeding Kings, ſo that the confuſed government brought forth ſad effects, ſuch as are to be expected where the rabble multitude have a power unreſtrained by Authority, and doe ſwarme and rove about like unruly Bees.

Charles 6. the 53. King of France.

Anno 1380.



His *Charles* 6. about the age of 14. yeares, was crowned the first of *November*, *Anno. Dom.* 80. In the beginning of his Reigne received homage for the Dutchy of *agne*, and enforced the *Gaulois* to obedience to their Duke; as also he

he chastised the *Parisians*, who had m
tinyed about impostes, having Mall
as a token of their faction, whereu
they were called *Maillotins*. In t
meane time *Peter de Craon* wound
Cliffon Constable of *France*, whereo
the King intending a revenge, fell in
a frensie, by reason whereof the kin
dome was put into the hands of t
Dukes of *Berry* and *Burgundy*, wh
laying hands upon *Cliffon*, by an Act o
Parlement, caused him to be depr
ved of his estate, and banished the kin
dome.

The King of *England* marryed t
Lady *Isabell*, the eldest Daughter t
Charles, whereupon a Truce was co
cluded betweene the *English* and *Fren*
for Thirty yeares. But King *Richa*
being afterward slaine, shee was se
backe into *France* without a Dowry
by reason whereof the Duke of *Orlea*
presented a combate of seven *French* k
gainst seven *English* within the lis
which combate the *French* gained. Th

upon some rancors and dissentions
reene the houses of *Burgundy* and
ans for the government of the
dome, *John* the eldest sonne of
te Count of *Burgundy*, caused the
ke of *Orleans*, brother to the King,
e slaine the 22. of *November*, 1407,
reupon ensued all the subsequent
rders in *France*, by meanes where-
he King of *England* gained the fa-
us and memorable battaile of *Agin-*
t, and continued his warres for the
e of 29. or 30. yeares, during
ch he tooke *Rouen*, and in a man-
all *Normandy*. In those times also
Duke of *Burgundy* was slaine at a
lement upon the Bridge of *Monte-*
Faux-yonne, by those that accom-
ied the *Dauphine*, who for that fact
by his Father *Charles*, not yet in
e, dis-inherited, and in his place he
tituted *Henry* King of *England*, to
om upon a peace hee had given in
riage *Katherine* of *France*, together
h the government of *France* and
Paris,

Paris, making warres against the D[uke] *phin* untill death, which was follow[ed] with that of the King, who had be[fore] given consent to the Duke of *Bedf[ord]* to be Regent in *France* for young K[ing] *Henry*, who was yet in his Cradle.

This *Charles* the 6. was of a magn[a]nimous and Heroick soule, full of [the] fire of true valour, which upon [a] brave occasion broke forth in glori[ous] actions: which vertue was declared [in] his younger yeares by this answer to [his] Father *Charles* the fifth, by whom [a] Crowne of Gold enchased with pre[cio]us Stones, and a Helmet of Ste[el] fairely guilt, being propounded to h[is] choise, hee answered hee would rat[her] chuse the Helmet than the Crowne. A[f]terward being crowned King of *Fran[ce]*, this Spunne of valour rising in the sphe[re] of Majesty, flamed forth with cl[ear] beames of valour, for being shewed [to] his Officers, his deceased Fathers ri[ch] Treasury and precious moveables, a[nd] also his Armory full of warlicke Fur[ni]

tur[e]

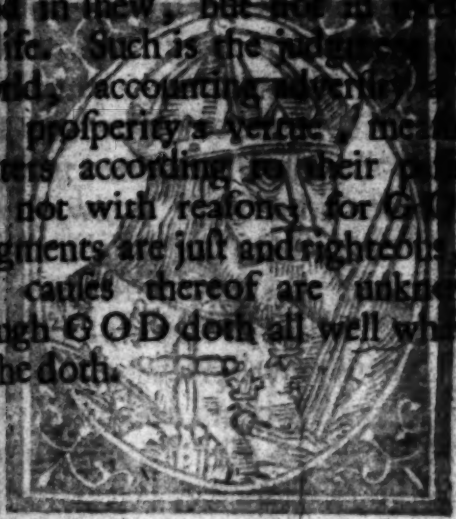
and all sorts of Armes, hee said, had rather have those Armes, than Fathers Riches. As this King and Noblemen marched against the of *Britaine*, being entred the For- of *Mans*, a man bare-headed and -legged, attired in a Coate of white ge, steps suddainly forth betwixt Trees, taking hold of the Raines the Kings Horse, and staying him, untohim: King ride no farther, but me backe, for thou art betrayed: King was amazed at this voice, and man being forced with blowes to the Raines of his Horse, vanished. terward it chanced that his Page be- very sleepy, let fall his Lance upon which carryed the Helmet, making eat noise like the rustling of Armes, King starts with amazement at this e, and seeing the Crimson Band- of the Lance, having his spirits aketted with the former distempera- es, transported with the imagina- of this sound, sleepy with labour and

and heate, he imagins himſelfe to be compaſſed in with many armed men which purſu'd him to the death. *Charles* thus tranſported with this phrenzy, layes hold on his Sword, drawes it, runnes violently after his Pages, and calls them Traytors. The Pages conceiving at firſt that hee had beene diſpleaſed for the diſorder of the Lance, flye from him: The King follows after: The Duke of *Orleans* runnes towards him to let him know the cauſe of his anger. The King very violently layes at him, not knowing him; the Duke flyes, and the King follows. Thereupon all drawing neare unto him, they take his Sword from him, and his thick Velvet Jerkin, and ſcarlet Cap, and lay him on the ground.

Pope *Urban* his Enemy, triumphing and rejoycing at his miſery, ſaid it was a juſt judgment of God for ſupporting and aſſiſting his Competitor: But the holy Scripture ſayes, *O how*

happy

appy is he that judgeth wisely of the af-
flicted, representing an admirable ex-
ample in *Job*, who was accused by his
friends that hee was an hypocrite,
good in shew, but not in integrity
of life. Such is the judgement of the
World, accounting adversity a vice,
and prosperity a vertue, measuring
matters according to their passions,
and not with reason; for GODS
judgments are just and righteous, but
the causes thereof are unknowne,
though GOD doth all well whatsoe-
ver he doth.



Henry the fifth, King of England. *Anno* 1412.



THough it be more easie to succeed in victoryes, than atchieve them, yet this *Henry* maintained by the sword that Title of King of *France*, which his Predecessor, *Edward* the third had gained; and as King *Edward* cut down the Flower of *France*

the Battaile of Cressy, so Henry the
King exasperated by the Dolphin of
France, sending him a Tunne of Tennis
balls, sent him backe such Iron Balls, or
bullets, that the French were deare
bought to a great hazzard in this Ten-
nis Court, or field of Mars. For here-
by Henry wonne France, teaching Prin-
ces, that contempt addes a double cou-
rage, when right is by contumelies
fought with greater violence.

Afterward King Henry tooke Har-
flew, and fought the memorable bat-
taile of Agincourt, wherein hee got a
wonderfull and unexpected victory, by
a stratagem of erecting sharpe Stakes
before the foote troopes, whereupon
the Horsemen running violently, they were
all shranked and roured, so that the earth
was wet with blood to see the French so
mistaken, and also the Archers upon
the nicke of this opportunity sent ma-
ny showres of Arrowes, whereby the
whole Army on the French side was
discomfited, and the English Archers

giving backe, the French Horsemen runne themselves upon the sharpe poynted stakes. At last the French maine Battaile was put to flight, and then King *Henry* gave thankes unto God, the giver of all victoryes.

This Battaile was famous, triumphant, and fortunate; the successe whereof was celebrated with great joy at the Kings returne into *England*. Princes being then most amiable (as well as private men) in the sight of their subjects, when Fortune smiles on their attempts; and Victories, such as this was at *Poictiers*, makes their vertues more apparant.

Afterward, Truce being made with the French, and by them broken, hee invades *France* againe, and takes the Towne of *Harflew* in *Normandy*, and *Caue*. Then proceeding in his Conquest of *Normandy*, takes *Fallais*, after a long siege, and Articles of agreement confirmed by the King, he besieges also *Roane*, and the Lady *Katharines* Pitchgniving

sent to King *Henry*, to move him pitty *Roane*: Hee grants them peace, and receives of the Burgesses of *Roane* 350000. Crownes of gold, upon the fixteenth of *June*. *Anno Domini* 1418.

Afterward many Townes were surrendered to *Henry*: At last a peace was concluded betweene King *Henry*, and King *Charles*, and the Duke of *Burgogne*. Afterward *Henry* goes in person to *Trois*, where he was met by the King of *France*, the Queene, and the Lady *Katharine*, to whom hee was contracted, and by their marriage peace was established in *France*, and the Crowne of *France* was entailed to *England*; and the Subjects of *France* were sworne to duty of allegeance unto King *Henry*; as also the two Crownes of *England* and *France*, were united and confirmed to King *Henry*, by his marrying the Lady *Katherine*; for marryages have alwayes beene the happy conclusions of Tragi-

call Warres, as may appeare by happy marriage.

Afterward the French growing rebellious, King *Henry* besieges *Paris*, and takes it. *Picardy* afterward sweares fealty and obedience to King *Hen.* Matters being setled, all the Warres was concluded with joyfull Solemnities at the marriage of King *Henry* and the Lady *Katharine*, with whom he returned afterward into *England*, where every Subject expreſt his love and loyalty to him, each one contending, who should be the forwardeſt for the entertaining of ſo Noble and victorious a Prince, and his moſt Royall Conſort.

Afterward King *Henry* being at the ſiege of *Meaux*, his wife was delivered of *Henry* of *Munmouth*, his laſt joy on earth; for not long after ſickning at at *Melum*, and his malady encreaſing at *Bois De vincennois*, hee cheerefully rendred his Soule to GOD, who received him to immortall joy, where

he

he remaines Crowned with Celestiall glory, while his body being conveyed into *England*, was with all pompous Celebrity interred in the Church at *Westminster*, where on his Tombe are ingraven these Verses.

Dux Normanorum, verus Conquestor eorum,
Hæres Francorum, decessit & Hector eorum.

Here Normans *Duke*, so stil'd by *Conquest* just,
True heire of France, great Hector lyes in *Dust*.

Charles 7. the 54. King of France.



AFter the deceaſe of *Charles* the 6, *Charles 7.* his ſonne, began to ſtyle himſelfe King of *France*, notwithſtanding that his Father had diſ-inherited him, and given it to *Henry* King of *England*. In the beginning of his Reigne having made Count *Arthur*

Arthur, brother to the Duke of *Bretagne*, High Constable of *France*, sent him against the *English*, who in a manner were Masters of all *France*, and had now beleaguered *Orleans* contrary to their promise made to their Duke, who at that time was prisoner in *England*; whereupon the King sent the Count of *Dunois*, the Bastard of *Orleans*, *Pothon*, *Xaintrailles*, all valiant Commanders to relieve it. At that time the *French* lost the battaile of *Harens*: whereupon the King being enraged, and not knowing which way best to betake himselfe, was encouraged by *Joane* the Maid, who miraculously drove the *English* from before *Orleance*; and having recovered many lost Townes, and gained the battaile neare *Patay*, and conveyed the King to be crowned at *Rheims*, but upon a Sally which she made out of *Champagne* upon the *English*, she was taken, and put to death at *Rouen*.

In the end a peace being made betweene the Duke of *Burgundy* and the

King

King of *France*, they first drove the *English* out of *Paris*, nineteene yeare after their enjoying it, into which the King made his entry the twelfth of November, *Anno Domini* 1437, to equal which there presently ensued the *Praguery* Faction. The quarrells also of the Houses of *Orleance* and *Burgundy* were extinguished by the Marriage of *Charles* Duke of *Orleance*, with *Mary* of *Cleve*, neare to the Duke of *Burgundy*: The *English* also lived promiscuously with the *French*, but the Truce being broken by an English Captaine, who took in the Castle of *Fougeres*, the King employed his uttermost to quit *France* of all the *English*: and thereupon hee to this designe appointed his *Francarchers* or *Boemen*, and began with *Normandy*, which he reduced wholly to his obedience: after that *Guienne* and the Citty of *Bourdeaux*, insomuch that the *English* could retaine nothing on that side the Seas, but *Calez* and the Country of *Guiennes*. The King en-

joyn

ing this repose of peace, was much
bled with the absence of the *Dau-*
, who for sixe yeares had betaken
selfe to the Duke of *Burgundy*, and
nce into *Brabant*, where hee remai-
till his Fathers decease, which was
22. of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1461.

This King being unfortunate in his
ires, grew so behind hand both in
e and estate, that amongst other
ctions, hee was burthened with re-
ach and poverty, so that he dined
his Chamber, attended on by his
shold servants, where *Pothon* and
Hire comming to *Chusteaudun* to re-
ire succours, found him at Table
h a Rumpe of Mutton and two
ickens. He was reproached for the
e of faire *Agnes*, but the History of
Dennis reports, that hee loved her
ely for her pleasing behaviour, elo-
nt speech, and beauty, and that he
er used any lascivious action unto
, nor never touched her beneath
chinne. *Jeane* a Virgin, or rather

Witch,

Witch, professing that she had a Revelation how to succour the King, and chase the English from *Orleance*, was brought by the Lord of *Baudie Court*, Provost of *Vancoleurs* to *Chinon*, attired like a man. The King takes upon him the habite of a Countryman, yet shee goes directly to the King, although they told her shee was mistaken. Shee had Armes and Horse given her, with a Troope to enter the City, accompanied by the Admirall and Martiall of *France*: Shee comes to *Orleance*, they rejoyce to behold the Maiden Warriour, whereupon *Joane* sends threats to the English by Letter, subscribed, Vnderstand these Newes from God and from the Virgin. *Orleance* was assaulted by her counsell: The Virgin entred the Fort first, crying, *Montjoy St. Dennis, the Fort is wonne.* The English grew amazed at the Virgins exploits; In memory whereof a Monument was erected; King *Charles* the seventh armed, and *Joane* the Virgin

armed,

ed, kneeling on their knees before a
cifixe of Brasse, which is still to be
upon the Bridge at Orleance.

ewis the 10. and 55. King of France.
Anno 1461.



Ewis the 11. departing out of
Brabant, being accompanyed
with the Duke, Philip of Bur-
dy, and the Count of Charolois his
sonne,

sonne, caused himselfe to be crowned King of *France*, the fifteenth of August 1461. The Princes seeing themselves in contempt, especially *Mounsier Charles* his brother, who rose up in Armes against him, under a pretensed colour for the common good, giving him the famous battaile of *Montlehery*, the fifteenth of *July*, *Anno Domini* 1464. The King for the dissipating of their forces, following the advise of the Duke of *Milan*, gave *Normandy* to his brother, which afterwards by subtilties he withdrew from him again. But in the end hee was enforced by the Duke of *Burgundy* to give unto his brother *Mounsier Charles* the Countries of *Champagne* and *Brie*, which hee afterward exchanged for the Dutchy of *Guienne*, by this meanes to weane him from the Duke of *Burgundy*, recalling all the Townes upon this side the River *Somme*; and afterwards against his brother *Charles*, for the withdrawing of the Dutchy of *Guienne*, who immediately

dly dyed, not without ſuſpition of
yſon. Afterwards he made a treaty
peace at *Bonvines*, with the Dukes of
agne and *Burgundy* for the enſna-
ng of the *High Conſtable S. Paul*, who
d beene the prime ſparke of all the
ſentions after the battaile of *Montle-*
ry. In the meane time the King works
e Duke of *Burgundy* quite cut with
e Emperour *Fredericke*, and with the
uke of *Loraine*, working his ruine at
e ſiege of *Mus*. Then he takes in
ny Townes of the *Burgundion*, who
d appealed to the *Engliſh* for aide,
ith whom the King had already made
treaty of *Piquigny*, by which *Charles*
e Kings ſonne was to marry with the
ughter of *England*, when they came
be of age; which conſtrained the *Bur-*
ndion to make his peace with the
ng, and to deliver the High Con-
ble into his power. The Duke of
rgundy was ſlaine before *Nancy*, lea-
ng one ſole Daughter *Mary*, who was
rryed to *Maximilian*, the onely ſon

of

of the Emperour *Fredericke*; by reason whereof the King recovered all the Countrey upon the *Somme*, together with the Dutchy and County of *Burgundy*. But afterwards the Prince of *Orange* caused the *Franch-Comite* to revolt. After this the King allyed himself to the *Swisses*, and recovered the County of *Provence*, from *Renatus* Duke of *Anjou*, by way of Donation. The K. afterwards having marryed his son *Charles* to the Lady *Marguerite* of *Flanders*, he surrendered his life the 30 of *Aug.* 148[illegible].

Hee said that *Charles* the sage might be a wise man in his Tiring-Chamber or Closet, but in giving his younger brother the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, he played the fooles part. Being told after a battraile, that his enemy Count *Charolois* did lodge in the field: He replyed, That he having neither Tower nor Castle must needes lodge in a field bed. It was his usuall saying: That when pride walketh, or rideth afore shame and dishonour, like servingmen

Pro-

tend behind. Being told that one of the Canons of the Church where hee had heard Masse was dead, he gave the benedshipp to a Priest which lay slee-ping in an adjoyning Chappell, thathee would say afterward, that his good for-tune came unto him sleeping. To a Gentleman that was ready to handle a rich Chaine of gold, which a Captaine wore about his neck, and was suspected to be made of the reliques of a Church, he said: Take heede how you touch that Chaine, for it is a holy thing. He said also, that, in regard of his trou-bles at the beginning of his reigne, if by the expression of courage and experi-ence he had not procured feare and re-verence, he might have beene ranked a-mongst the unfortunate Princes in the first Chapter of *Boccace*. A rich Noble-man having builded a faire Hospitall, he said; That having made many poore in the Hospitall, hee might justly make an Hospitall for the poore, and so con-vert his sinnes into Almes-houses. Hee

would often say to his Noblemen, th
his sonne should learne no more Lati
than *Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit r*
nare; and that the government of t
Kingdome and Common-wealth w
his best study, for other studies wo
too much soften his minde, and Hi
ricall examples, unfortunate in the
vent, and successe, would discourage h
from attempting brave Actions.
said also that the *Genowayes* should
long remaine under his protection.
he would bequeath them to the Di
Being advised to send an Embassa
that had many Dignities and Titles
said he is like a peece of *Brachigr*
that hath many a Title but Learni
very little. Being told that the G
haunted rich men that fared delici
ly, and wore fine cloathing; he said, h
would alwaies afterward weare clo
cloathes, because the Gout should n
take him for a rich man. He could fin
all things he said in his Kingdome, a
his Court, except truth, which was fle

his fathers time, and was now ſtarke
ad, having before her death made no
onfeſſion to a Prieſt. The Realme of
nce he ſaid was a meddow which he
d cut every yeere, and as often as he
ed. He asking a meane fellow, which
ew not the King when he ſaw him,
at he gained by following the Court?
e fellow anſwered, I get as much as
King, that is, maintenance while I
, and a ſheete when I dye.

He ſaid that a curious ignorant man,
ing a Library of faire Bookes, was
a crooke-backt man having a
ch on his backe, whereby the defor-
y of the one, & the ignorance of the
er was more diſcerned. He made gold
engine of his actions, ſaying, that an
my of ſilver Launces doth uſually
ne the victory. Great ſervices (he
)through the arrogancy of the par-
s performing them, or the neglect of
nces regarding them, were often re-
mpenced with hatred or ingratitude;
d therefore the bounty of Princes ex-

ceeding desert was more fortunate and happy than desert exceeding the bounty of Princes, not enduring to be indebted or obliged. Having felt the smart of the English warres, he said the King of *England* was his Brother in his owne Countrey, but hee did not like his company in *France*.

Having caused a faire goodly Tombe to bee made for the faire Lady *Agnes*, the love of his late Father, the Cannons of the Church desiring that the Monument might bee removed out of the heart of the Church into a side Ile, or Chappell, he answered, that their request was neither just nor reasonable, neither would he suffer her Tombe (whom his father loved) to be violated.

After *Monsieur Bussi* was beheaded and buryed, he caused the head to be digged up againe, and placed on a wooden pole in the Market place, and so being covered with a scarlet Cappe furred with *Minivere*, in regard he had

beene

ene a Counſellour of the Parliament. A ſuiter to the King for an Office, be- denyed, humbly thanked his Maje- ſtie, who wondring at his moderate, yet man-like ſpirit, asked if he concei- ved a right of his anſwer? yes, ſaid the Suiter, and I thanke your Maje- ſty for giving me a diſpatching denyall, rather than feeding delayes: with which Anſwer the King was ſo contented, that he had his Office immediatly granted.

A Noble-man ſeeing this King ride a Hunting on a very little Horſe, ſaid he had gotten a goodly ſtout Horſe; for though he ſeemed but weake and little, yet he muſt needes be very ſtrong, becauſe he carryed him with all his Counſell: Thereby taxing the King, preferring the wiſedome of his owne conceite before all other Counſell.

Hee demanding what preſent he might beſtow on the Engliſh Embaſſa- dors that might not coſt him much, was anſwered, That he might pre-

sent them with his Musitians, that so they might not cost him much, as formerly they had done.

Before the joyning of a Battaile, this King said hastily unto a Noble-man, that he had no affiance in his service; who for proofe thereof, having desired to exchange Armes and Ensignes with the King, charged bravely on the enemy, and being supposed to be the King, was slaine: wherein the King with weeping teares sayd, he had lost his life to expresse his love and loyalty. Being informed that the *Saracens* were misreckned 10000 *Francks*, in the payment of 200000 thousand pounds for a ransome, he would not embarke or set saile untill the aforesaid *Francks* were paid: such was his fidelity to those Infidells. This King having appoynted a Bishop to goe take a Muster of the Souldiers in *Paris*, a great Noble-man desired Commission to reforme the Bishops Church, saying that employment was as fit for him, as the other was for the

Bishop

Bishop. When this King was *Dauphin* of *France*, he taking great pleasure in hunting, often resorted to a poore Forresters Cottage, where he did use to eate Radishes, he comming to be *King*, the Forrester perswaded by his Wife, & in hope of reward, presented to the *King* a faire Radish, which his Majesty accepted, and rewarded the Forrester with a thousand Crownes. Afterward a Courtier presented the *King* with a faire goodly Horse, expecting a greater reward, because he had beene so bountifull to the Forrester. But the *King* contrary to his expectation, gave the Courtier his Radish, wrapped up in white paper; the Courtier returning to his lodging, opening the packet, found nothing but a Radish, whereupon he informed the King of the mistake, as he supposed: The King said, I have paide thee well for thy horse: for the present which I gave thee cost mee a thousand Crownes; thus the poore mans good affection was wel rewarded,

and the Courtiers audaciousnesse slightly regarded.

This *Lewis* sends an Embassadour to the Emperour, to excuse him for not sending an army, promised by treaty, entreating him not to make agreement with the Duke of *Burgogne*; but that he should confiscate all the Dukes Signonories that held of the Emperour, as hee would doe those that held of the Crowne of *France*: The Emperour answered, that they must not divide the Beares skinne before the Beast be dead. This King commming to an interview of the King of *Castile*, unto whom hee was formerly strickly allyed, conceived a contempt and disdaine each of other: The *French* of the *Castilians* sumptuousnesse and pride, in their words, countenance and apparrell: The *Castilians* of the plainnesse of the *French* attire: So as from that day these Kings did never love, and the *French* did ever since hate the *Spaniard*.

Charles

Charles 8. *the* 56. *King of* France. *Anno* 1483.



CHARLES the 8. at the age of 13. yeares came to the Crowne, under the Regency of *Madam de Beavieu* his owne Sister, and of the Duke of *Bourbon* her Husband: whereupon the Duke of *Orleance*, the neareſt to the Crowne, and had married his other

other Siſter, as in an indignity conceived, convocated and ſummoned all the Srateſmen to *Tours*. In the meane time the Duke of *Orleance* ſeeing that *Madam* of *Beavieu* managed all the affaires of the kingdome, retired himſelfe into *Bretagne*; whereupon the *King* made Warre againſt him, and recovered a Battaile againſt him at *St. Albins*, the Duke of *Orleance*, and the Prince of *Orange* being taken Priſoners. After this the Duke of *Bretagne* deceaſed, leaving his ſole Daughter *Anne* Inheretrix: who notwithſtanding that ſhe had made a promiſe to *Maximilian*, *King* of the *Romans*, was after marryed to the *King*, for which cauſe the *King* of *England* made a preparation for Warre againſt him in the behalfe of *Maximilian*, but it was concluded that the *King* ſhould ſend backe the Princeſſe *Margueritte* with her Dowry of the Countries of *Artois* and *Burgundy*. After having ſurrendred the County of *Rouſſillon* to the *Spaniard* by the perſwaſion of his

Confeſ-

Confessour, he went upon the recovery of the succession which *Renatus*, the late *King* of *Sicily*, and *Charles* the Count of *Maine* his brother, had left unto him by Will, for the rights which they pretended to the kingdome of *Naples*.

In his journey hee was Regally entertained by *Ludovicus Sforza*, surnamed the *Moore*, in the Towne of *Ast*: and after having proceeded into *Tuscany*, by *Peter de Medicis*, who delivered into his command the Fortresses of *Florence* and the City of *Pisa*: From thence hee went to *Rome*, where *nolens volens*, he entered, *Alexander* 6. being then Pope, who working his peace with him, gave him the Title of Emperour of *Constantinople*, and invested him to the kingdome of *Naples*; whither the *King* having made his entrance the 12. of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1495, hee was crowned King of *Sicily*. Whereupon the Monarchs and Potentates of *Italy* being amazed, intended him an Ambuscade

in

in his returne at *Fournone*; but the *King* passing another way, escaped the plot, and came safe into *France*: where having intelligence of the losse of *Naples*, and intending a second voyage thither for the recovery of his losses, dyed of an Apoplexy, as hee was seeing a Game at Tennis in the Castle of *Amboise*, the seventh of *April*, *Anno Domini* 1498.

This *King* among other facetious sayings, gave the *Florentine* Embassadours this merry Answer, denoting their unfaithfulnesse, in these two *Italian* Verses:

Concortesia e fede poca
Va a Florence *vender loca.*

To Florence *he went of his Goose to make sale,*
Without any faith or courtesie at all.

which Verses were formerly made on this occasion: A Countrey Peasant sold a fat Goose to a faire Dame of *Florence*, for the fond satisfaction of Venery, but after-

afterward on colder thoughts growing wiser, this piece of leatherne ignorance, contrary to his former agreement, without either fidelity or courtesie, demanded the price of his Goose in the presence of her Husband, and made her, for the former sawce of the Goose, pay him againe. And with this *Italian* Proverb, which had this wanton Originall, the King answered the unfaithfull Embassadours of *Florence*. His Queene *Anne* having received tidings of his Death, said; Gods will be done, I doubt not but I shall be as great as I was before, intimating thereby her hopes to be Queene of *France*; afterwards verified by her Marriage with King *Lewis* the twelfth. A friar *Jerosine Savonarola* living at *Florence*, foretold in his Sermons that this King should come into *Italy*, and obtaine great victories, which fell out accordingly; and in those Warres nothing was gained but a stinking contagious disease, afterwards spred over all *France*, and

since

since then called the *French Poxe*. After this King had ended his warres, he builded a Castle at *Amboise*, not knowing that instead of a stately Palace, hee should end his life in a base and filthy Gallery. He intending to reforme his life, it chanced the seventh of *April*, going after with the Queene into the Castle-ditches, hee strooke his forehead against the doore of a Gallery, whereas he meant to see a set at Tennis. This blow driving him to the premeditation of his approaching end, hee said to his Confessour, that hee would never commit any mortall or veniall sin, if he could avoide it, which was a good reservation: upon this protestation hee fell backward into an *Apoplexy*, wherewith he had beene troubled, and dyed about 11. a clocke at night, in a Chamber neare to a Gallery, stinking with the urine which every one made as he passed through it, being laid on a Matresse, such as they could finde by chance. In him the direct Line failed, and the Crowne

came

me to the Collaterall Line, the nea-
ſt whereof was *Lewis* Duke of *Orle-*
ce, and *Valois* his Succeſſor.

Lewis 12. *the* 57. *King of* France.
Anno 1499.



His *Lewis* the 12. ſucceeded ac-
cording to the Cuſtome of
France, to *Charles* the 8, who
yed without iſſue, and was crowned
the

the 27. of *May*. Hee repudiated the Lady *Joane* of *France* for her indisposition of conception, and marryed the Lady *Anne* of *Bretagne*, Widow to the late King. Afterwards having made sure of *Milan*, *Genes*, and *Lombardy*, by the taking of *Ludovicus Sforza*, hee made an accord with the King of *Spaine*, with whom hee conquered the Kingdome of *Naples*, which was after lost by the *French* through the infidelity and perfidious treachery of the *Spaniard*. Whereupon the King having yeelded his claime and part that he pretended to it, unto *Ferdinand* King of *Aragon*, in favour of the Marriage of *Madame Germaine de Foix*, his owne Sisters Daughter, and makes an agreement with the Pope against the *Venetians*, against whom hee gained a battaile the 15. of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1509, without any assistance of the Truce. Hee withstood the Pope, who declared himselfe an Enemy to the *French*, and he tooke many places in the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, which

which gave an occasion to the Duke to recover what he had lost: as also *Gaston de Foix* raised the Popes Army from before *Bologne*, and relieved the City of *Brescia*, which the *Venetians* had now besieged; and having defeated their Army, from thence he went to hazard his life before *Ravenna*, having first wonne the field. The Lord of *Palisse* was substituted in his place as Commander, who sacked it. Whereupon the Emperour and the Pope joyning with the English, recovered many Townes upon the *French*, and the *Spaniard* re-entered into the kingdome of *Naples*. Whereupon King *Lewis* being moved, sent the Duke of *Longueville* with an Army to re-estate the King of *Navarre* into his Kingdome: but hee was constrained to returne without any effect, which was a cause that the King being desirous to re-enter his Dutchy of *Milan*, accorded with the *Spaniard* and the *Venetian*, and after sent the Lord of *Tremouille* with his Army into

Italy, whence he was beaten out by the *Swisses*. In the meane time the King of *England* besieged *Therouenne*, where was fought the battaile of *Esperans*, after which King *Lewis* being a widower, married with the Daughter of the King of *England*, with whom hee having peace, as he was in a preparation for an Army into *Italy*, hee was prevented by death, the first day of the yeare 1515. Hee was surnamed *The Father of the people*.

This King being instigated and perswaded by some of his familiars to take revenge on the Citizens of *Orleance*, because when hee was Duke of *Orleance*, and when *Charles* the 8. maintaining warres against him, had compelled him to flye into *Brittaine*, they had shut the gates of their City against him: But he forgetting their former injury, answered; That being now King of *France*, hee would not revenge injuries done to the Duke of *Orleance*. Hee being told, making warre then in *Italy* for

the

the recovery of the Dutchy of *Millanne*, that *Agnadell* was taken by his Enemies, who had there taken up their lodging, answered: Then will I lodge upon their bellies, or else they shall lodge upon mine. Being advised to preserve his person from the shot of the great Ordnance, he answered, A rightfull King of *France* was never slaine with the shot of a Cannon: Therefore let him that is afraid, come behinde me. Hee lying in Campe, and a Souldier standing neare him, being slaine with a Cannon shot, and shewed unto the King, hee smiled and said, He is but a little cold in his hands.

This King having commanded that a company of Foot-men should be levied of strong active men, and at the day appointed a company of old Souldiers, as appeared by scarres, being presented unto him, said; These men, as it seemes by their wounds, were more willing to take than to give blowes. Whereupon the Souldier replyed, They were not

valianter than we, for they wounded us, but we slew them. To a Gentleman that boasted of his scarres and wounds in his face, and desired the King to reward his service, hee said, Take heed hereafter of turning backe thy face when thou art flying from thy Enemy. He being dissuaded from making Warres on the *Venetians*, being a wise and prudent people, said, Wee will set so many fooles upon them that shall beard them to the teeth, that they shall not know which way to turne. To certaine Embassadours of *Greece* that demanded succours against the *Turke*, he objected this old Verse *Barbara Græcis genus retinent quod habere solebant*. The Lords of the Parliament refusing to admit a Councellour for his ignorance and insufficiency, though preferred by the King, he asked them how many Councellours there were? They replyed, an Hundred: Then said the King, cannot you many wise men make one become wise? A Courtier being wonder'd at for

for his great ſtature, and accounted a Gyant, the King ſaid, it is no wonder, for his Mother tooke paines to make him, and perhaps hee had many Fathers. He told the Ladies of the Court, that Hinds had at firſt Hornes as well as Harts, but for their pride and rebellion againſt the Harts, Nature diſcarded there with, deprived them of their Hornes, to ſhew that Wives ſhould be obedient to their Husbands. Hee told the Duke of *Angoleſme* his ſonne in law, that a certaine Father and his ſon travelling towards a Towne, the ſonne ſaid, that now they were almoſt at the Towne; but yet they afterward travelled until it was night before they could get to the Towne: whither being come, the Father ſaid to the Sonne, Henceforth Sonne, never ſay I am at the Towne, till thou art paſt the Gates. He ſaid alſo that Aſſes were happier than Horſes, for Horſes runne poſt to *Rome* to get thoſe Benefices whereof Aſſes are

possessed. Being asked to marry his Daughter the Lady *Claudia* to a strange Prince, he said, I will make no alliance but with the Rats and Mice of my owne Kingdome.

Francis 1. *the* 58. *K. of* France. *An.* 1515



Francis of *Valois*, Duke of *Angolesme*, as next the Collaterall Line Masculine, succeeded *Lewis*

the 12, who dyed without heires Males. He was consecrated at *Rheims* the 25. of *January*, 1515, at which time *Charles* of *Bourbon* was made Constable of *France*. The King having taken *Prosper Colonne*, and obtained two battailes against the *Swisses*, tooke *Milan*. After by the perswasion of Pope *Leo* the tenth, the *Milaners* revolted, and immediately after, *Charles* of *Bourbon* tooke part with *Charles* the fifth Emperour. The King accompanied with the Marshall of *Chabanes*, having recovered the Dutchy of *Milan* into his power, he went to besiege *Pavia*, where he was taken, and by the industrious treaty of *Madric*, *Anno Dom.* 1525, hee was sent backe into *France*. Afterwards *Charles* of *Bourbon* was slaine, skaling the Walls of *Rome*, which was taken by the *Spaniards* with the Pope. *Anno Dom.* 1529. a Treaty of *Cambray* was concluded, and the children of *France* were sent backe into *France* with

Madame Eleanor. The King and the Pope by Embaſſies came to an agreement at *Marſilles*, where the Marriage of *Henry* Duke of *Orleance*, with the Counteſſe of *Bologne*, the Popes Niece, was ſolemnized.

After this the King ſent the Lord of *Montmorency* againſt the Emperour, who intended to come againſt *Marſilles*, who enforced him to retire into *Spaine*, and afterwards invaded *France* upon the Coaſt of *Picardy*, and ſent another Army to *Piedmount*, againſt whom the King ſent his forces, which tooke *Suſe*, *Villane*, and *Montcalier*, which cauſed the truce of *Nice* for ten yeares, during which the Emperour paſſed through *France* into *Flanders*. In the meane time *Ceſar Fregoſe* and *Anthony Rincon* the Kings Embaſſadours to the *Turke*, were ſlaine by the Imperialiſts. Whereupon the King according with the Duke of *Cleve* againſt the Emperour, tooke *Luxembourg*, *Landrecy* and other places:

lites: Of which the Emperour being ertified, beſieged *Landrecy*, but in vaine. On the other ſide the Lord of *Enguyen*, the Kings Lievtenant in *Piedmont*, having gained the battaile of *Cerſolles*, tooke *Carignan*: whereof the Emperour being advertiſed, made a preparation againſt *Paris*, but perceiving the *French* too powerfull in forces, demanded a Peace, which was publiſhed in *Paris*. This being done, the King intends a Warre againſt the Engliſh at *Boulen*, with whom having made Peace, hee went to pay his debt to Nature at *Rambouillet*, the laſt of *March*, 1547, and lyes interred at *St. Denis*. To one that deſired pardon for another that had uſed ill ſpeeches of his Majeſty, this King ſaid, Let him for whom thou art a ſuiter, learne to ſpeake little, and I will learne to pardon much. At *Paris* in an Oration againſt Hereticks, hee ſaid: If my arme were infected with that contagion, I would cut it off from my

my body, and cast it into the fire. Hee said that hee was sorry that the Gentlemen of his Realme being most serviceable, and ingenious, were not qualified with Learning, to be capable of Civill offices as well as Military, since Vertue is the formall cause of Gentility, which should exceed base low dispositions, by an eminent exaltation of goodnesse, deriving their pettigree from Heaven, for *Vera est Nobilitas quædam cognatio Dei*, True Nobility is a certaine affinity to the God. A Treaty of peace being propounded, and ready to bee concluded betweene the Emperour *Charles* the fift and this King *Francis*, hee said: Peace and amity betweene us cannot long endure, for the Emperour cannot abide an Equall or Companion, and I cannot endure a Master.

Henry the 2. and 59. King of France.

Anno 1547.



HEnry the second succeeding to the Crowne on his birth day, was consecreted at *Rheimes* in *August* 1547. Hee sent the Lord of *Esse* into *Scotland*, for a defence of that Countrey, and built a Fort over against that of *Boullen*: immediately after

ter the Commons of *Guienne* mutined upon taxations whilst the King was in *Piedmont*, from whence, being upon his returne into *France*, he caused them to be punished by the Constable, and made his enterance into *Paris*: proclaimed open warres against *England*, and renewed his allyance with the *Swisses*. Pope *Iulius* the third being incensed against the King for the City of *Parma*, solicited the Emperour to take up Armes against him, and to beleaguer *Parma* and *Mirandula*; whereupon the King made a prohibition of sending to the Court of *Rome* for matters of Benefices; and in the meane time he tooke *Quiers*, S. *Damian*, and other places of *Piedmont*: on the other side the *Burgundions*, and *Hannuyers* overrunne the Countrey of *Santois*, above *Peronne*: but to requite them, the King making an expedition into *Almany*, by the policy of the Constable seezed of the *Metz*, and the Countrey of *Messin*, and

ooke the Duke & Dutchy of *Loraine* o his protection: Afterwards hee oyned forces with Duke *Maurice*, who ustifying his faith in his returne inva- ed the Dutchy of *Luxembourg*, taking he Townes of *Ivoy*, *Montmedy*, *Lumes*, nd *Virey*. In the meane time the mperor marched to the siege of *Metz*, hence he was forced to dis-encampe ith the losse of 30000 men, and threw imselfe upon *Therouenne*, which he ooke with the Castle of *Hedin*. The ing on the other side tooke *Muriem-urg*, and other Townes in *Piedmont*. hen that the Emperour quitting the mpire, retired himselfe into *Spaine*, to ue a solitary life, and a peace for ue yeares was concluded between the mperour, the Kings of *England* and *rance*, which continued not long. For ares being renewed betweene the id Kings, the day of St. *Laurence*, o the losse of the *French*: in revenge hereof the King tooke *Calez*, *Guines*,

Hames,

Hawes, and the County of Oye: Peace after being made by the marriage betweene King Philip, and the Lady Elizabeth of France, and of the Duke of Savoy, with Madam Margarite, sister to the King; and in the continuance of the solemnity, the King running at Tilt, was hit in the eye, of which hurt he dyed at Tournelle, the twentieth day of July, Anno Domini 1559. and lyes interred at St. Denis in France.

This King having the good inclination of his Nature confirmed, by being well brought up under his Father, ordained many good Lawes for the reforming apparrell, providing for the poore, maintenance of Justice, and releeving his oppressed Subjects; but especially hee made a Law against swearing and blaspheming, and herein he did singularly well: but he disgraced these good actions, by permitting a bloody and fatall Combate, betwixt

Iarnac

Chastaignery, Gentlemen, upon the giving the lye, performed at St. *Germain* in *Lay* on the fixteenth of *July*, before the King and divers Princes and Noblemen, wherein *Jarnac*, held the weaker, got the better, and gave the other many deadly wounds whereof he dyed; whereupon the King did forbid all Combats.

Thus hee beganne his reigne with this Tragedy, and ended it with his owne; For at the marriage of *Elizabeth* of *France*, the King having published a solemne running at the Tilt, (as is before mentioned) the King would needes be one of the Challengers, and the second day of the Tourny, being perswaded by the Queene, and the Duke of *Savoy* to retire out of the Lists, he desired to runne once more against the Earle of *Montgomery*, who first refused, but afterward runne, and upon the *Kings* Helmet broke his Lance,

Lance, and with a splinter thereof (his Beaver being somewhat open) strikes him so deep in the eye, so that he dyed in his house at *Tournelles*, in the 44 yeare of his age. The day before his death he would have the Duke of *Savoy* and the Lady *Margaret* his sister married in his Chamber. His heart was interred in the *Celestines* Church, in the Duke of *Orleans* his Chappell. His Character was good, but hee was formerly voluptuous, and permitted himselfe to be abused by his Officers, selling Lawes and his authority. For such Kings are but pictures of Princes without life, all power remaining in the subjects, to the oppression and wrong of the

[illegible] *Francis*

Francis the 2. and 60. King of France.

Anno 1559.



HIs *Francis*, King of *Scotland* by *Mary Stuart* his wife, at the age of fifteene yeares, and five Moneths, succeeded his father *Henry*, and was Crowned at *Rheimes*, *September* 1559. by the Cardinall of *Loraine*,

raine, Arch-Bishop of that See: after his Coronation, he went to conduct his Brother in law the Duke of *Loraine*, and the Dutchesse *Claudia* his sister as farre as *Saint Dizier*; from whence hee returned into *France*, and sojourned for a while in the City of *Reims*, where he reformed some abuses of those that followed his Court. In the meane time this *President Minard* was slaine in his owne House, returning from Court: This murther was a cause that it was forbidden to carry truncheons and weapons. The Counsellor of *Bourg* was burnt for his Religion. The King having made preparations, sent the Lord of *Martigues* into *Scotland*, for the suppression of some *Scots*, who upon pretext of Religion were in Armes; during which time, *Mary* of *Loraine* Dowager of *Scotland* deceased. At the same time also certaine Gentlemen of *France*, being assembled in Armes neare the City of *Amboise*,

where the King was attended by the Cardinall of *Loraine*, and his brother, the Duke of *Guise*, were discovered in a certaine enterprise, which they pretended to be for the publicke good, and for the dispossessing of some strangers, usurpers of the Kings authority, and Kingdome, contrary to the ancient authority of the three Estates of *France*; and also for making some remonstrances to the King concerning Religion: for which many were executed to death, amongst whom the Baron of *Castelnau* was one. At that time the Chancellour *Oliver* deceased, in whose place and dignity was instituted *Monsieur le Hospital*. Shortly after the King went to *Orleans*, there to settle himselfe, where he fell sicke of an Apostume in his left eare, whereof he dyed the foureenth of *September*, *Anno Domini* 1560. having reigned about eighteen months and twenty dayes, and lyes interred at *S. Denis*.

The Protestants were very much persecuted in this Kings reigne, and there were foure prisoners of especiall note, *Castelnau*, *Villemongis*, *Campagnac*, and *le Picard*, who cryed out against the Chancellor that had signed the sentence of their deaths, who thereupon fell suddenly sicke, and when the Cardinall of *Loraine* came to visit him, cryed out: *O Cardinall thou hast damned us all*. While the King lay dangerously sicke, the Queene mother intending to support the *Guisans*, called the King of *Navarre* into her closet, to whom, as he was going, a Lady of the Court said: My Lord, deny the Queen mother nothing that she shall demand, else you are dead: whereupon he signed what shee desired, and thereby obtained her favour. Afterward the King dyed of *Catarch* and a Feaver the 14. of *December*, whose seeds of vertue lay hid in his nature, and were not discerned, onely some shewes of courtesie, modesty, and

conti-

continency were in his younger yeares apparent, and therefore his death was not much lamented, but of such as in his nonage possessed usurped estates. After his decease the Prince of *Conde* turned the streame of affaires. To give a briefe Character of this King and his reigne, he was a picture of Majesty drawne in raw colours, being young in yeares and judgement, governed by his Mother, and his wives Uncles. The Princes of Blood were in his reigne not regarded, power and might prevailed in Court, and the Clergy sought protection from the disturbers of *France*. The Nobility were ingaged in warres, and the people divided in matters of Religion, and in the Court factions were maintained: this was the face and complexion of those times, miseries incident to the minority of Princes.

Charles the 9. and 61. King of France.
Anno 1560.



THis *Charles* the ninth, at the Age of thirteene, succeeded his Brother *Francis*. Hee purſu'd the enterpriſes of his Predeceſſor, for his State affaires, which were

were begunne the eighth of *December Anno Domini* 1560. at *Orleans*, and and afterward finished at *Pontoise*, *August* and *September* following, *Anno Domini* 1561. At that time hee assembled the *Prelates* of *France* at *Poysi* to a National Counsell. The *January* following it was permitted to the *Huguenots* to make their exercises and sermons out of the Cities. Whereupon ensued great troubles, warres, and slaughters of great Lords and personages, as of the King of *Navarre*, who was slaine before *Rouen*; and in the battaile of *Dreux*, which was given the 19. of *March*, *Anno Domini* 1562. the Marshall of St. *Andrew*, and the Duke of *Guise* were slaine before *Orleans*. A while after, the Towne of *Haure de Grace* was recovered, which had beene before yeelded to the English. The King at the Parliament at *Rouen*, being declared Mayor, after an Edict of Pacification made, went to visit his King-

dome, *Anno domini* 1564. and went to meet his sister, the Queene of *Spaine*, at *Bayonne*, where great magnificences were performed. After having visited the *Gascogne*, *Guienne*, and *Poitou*, he came to *Moulins*, where he made many excellent Ordinances. The second civill warre sprung up, wherein, after that the *King* had made an escape out of *Meaux*, the battaile of St. *Denis* was fought, wherein the Constable was wounded, which was a cause of another *Pacification*, by reason of the siege of *Chartres*, which was broken by the third intestine warre, which continued two yeares space; during which the battaile of *Iarnac* was fought, wherein the Prince of *Conde* was slaine; and another battaile at *Montcontour*. After which, another Edict of *Pacification* was made, *Anno Domini* 1570. Afterwards the *King* marryed the Lady *Elizabeth* of *Austria*, daughter to the Emperour *Maximilian*. Also the mar-

nage of the King of *Navarre* was celebrated *Anno Domini* 1573. and the 24. of *August*, the same yeare the Admirall was slaine in *Paris*, with a great number of the *Hugonots* and *Rochelle* was besieged. Then a fourth pacification by the election in *Poland* of the Duke of *Anjou*, brother to the King, was made: he being gone in his Kingdome of *Poland*, was certified of his brother, the Kings, death on the 30. of *May*, at the *Bois de Vincennes*, 1574. having one daughter who dyed an Infant. He lyes at St. *Denis*.

Hee was a Prince that had excellent naturall gifts, but blended and mingled with vices, wherewith his Governours and Schoolemasters had corrupted his young minde, which at the first was more vertuously inclined, delighting in Musick and Poetry. But as he was a great Hunter, that lov'd to shed the blood of wilde beasts, so hee suffered also (during his reigne) the Protestants

blood

blood to be shed, and in revenge thereof in his sickneſſe before his death great store of blood issued out by vomiting, and by other passages of his body, in the two last weekes of his sickneſſe, wherein he endured as much paine and torment, as the strength of youth could suffer in the last pangs of death. And this judgement shewed that God loves not the Prince that thirsts after his subjects blood, which is the very blood of the Prince. Some few houres before his death he said: It was a great comfort unto him that he left no heire Male lawfully begotten; for leaving him young, he must endure many crosses, and *France* had neede of a man.

Henry

Henry 3. the 62. King of France. Anno 1575.



His *Henry* the third was at the instant of his brothers death, in his Kingdome of *Poland*, whereof he having notice, hee in privacy went out of *Poland*, and arrived at *Lyons* the first of *September*, *Anno* 1574, and was con-

consecrated at *Rheims February* the 13. *Anno Dom.* 1575, and the 15. of the same Moneth he marryed *Madam Loyse* of *Loraine*, Daughter of the Count of *Vaudemont*. After in the yeare 1576. he convocated his Statesmen to *Blois*, where singular good Statutes were enacted. *Anno Domini* 1577. there was an Edict of *Pacification* published for the quier of his Kingdome. He began the foundation of the *Augustines* Bridge *Anno Dom.* 1578. The Order of the Knights of the Holy Ghost was by him instituted, *Anno Dom.* 1579. After his Edict of *Pacification*, untill the decease of his onely brother *Monsieur* the Duke of *Anion* his Kingdome was in peace: but soone after, *Anno Domini* 1585. there grew up a faction pernicious to him and his Estate, which was called the *Ligue*, or the holy *Union*, the Author whereof was the King of *Spaine*, purposely to hinder *Henry* King of *Navarre* from his accesse to the Crowne of

France,

France, to whom after the decease of this King, it of right did belong. This faction was violated under a colour of Religion, which was of such a force, that the Principality thereof made sure of the primest Cities in the whole Kingdome, their owne, and amongst the rest, *Paris* it selfe: the Inhabitants whereof having barricadoed themselves against their King on the twelfth of *May*, *Anno Domini* 1588, he was constrained to retire himselfe to *Chartres*, and thence to *Rouen*. In the end the second time he assembled his men of State at *Blois*, at the end whereof hee caused the Duke and Cardinall of *Guise* to bee executed. Upon which execution *Paris* revolted, together with the prime Cities of the Realme, and the Rebells made the Duke of *Mayenne* to bee their Chiefe: which was a cause that the King removed his Parlement to *Tours* in *March*, in the yeare 1589, and being reconciled to the King of *Navarre*, he went to beleaguer

leaguer *Paris*, and being at *St. Cloud*, on the first day of *August* hee was most trayterously stabbed with a knife in the bottome of his belly by a *Jacobin*, of which wound hee dyed the day following in that siege in the midst of his Army, having reigned 15. yeares and two Moneths. His Corps was conducted to *Compaigne*, where it remaineth to this day entombed.

This King plotting before his receiving the Crowne, how to ruine the *Hugenots*, the Emperour told him, that there was no greater sinne than to force mens consciences; for such as thinke to command them, supposing to winne Heaven, doe often lose that which they possesse on Earth. He was at last murdered (as was said) by a *Jacobin* Fryar, who as the King bended downe to heare in private that which he expected, drew a knife out of his sleeve made a purpose, and thrust his Majesty into the bottome of the belly, and there leaves the knife

in

the wound: The murderer was by those which ranne to helpe the King, presently killed. But the King lived awhile, and at his death hee adviſed them to unite themſelves in revenging his murder, but yet he forgave his enemies, and charged them to ſeeke the preſervation of the Realme, by purging out Faction. And laſtly hee wiſhed them to referre the difference of Religion to the Convocation of the Eſtates of the Realme, ſaying that Piety is a duty of man to God, over which worldly force hath no power. The Picture of his minde was faire and lovely, being drawne with the lines of wit, eloquence, gravity, devotion, affection to learning, bountifull to deſert, reforming abuſes, peaceable and willing to heare counſell, but this comely beauty was diſgraced by a pale weakneſſe in adverſity, a ſtaining wantonneſſe, and too liberall a prodigality; which ſomewhat blemiſhed this Prince, who had otherwiſe beene

an

an exact peece of perfection, worthy to be placed among the chiefest Monarchs.

Henry *the* 4. *the* 62. *King of* France. *Anno* 1589.



HIs *Henry* the fourth, surnamed *the Great*, King of *Navarre*, as first of the *Bourbon* line, being descended from *Robert*, the last sonne of

S. Lewis,

Henry succeeded to the Crowne of *France* by consent and assistance of the Nobility, and Army of the late *Henry*, by whose deplored death it was dispersed, retired himselfe to *Dieppe*, where he was besieged by the *Duke* of *Mayenne* with a potent Army, which by this King was routed, with a small number of *Argues* the 21. of *September*, *Anno Domini* 1589. And from thence pursued his victory even to *Paris*, taking the Suburbs thereof upon *All-Hallows Eve*. Afterwards hee recovered *Vendosme le Mans* and *Falaise*.

The fourteenth of *March* 1590, hee obtained the famous victory of *Ury*, after which hee blocked up *Paris* and *St. Denis*, and reduced them to such an extremity of famine, that in *July* following *St. Denis* yeelded it selfe to his power, and *Paris* also was upon the point of surrender. *April*, 1591. The City of *Chartres* after a long siege was yeelded up also to him.

January 1593. began the Estates of the *Ligue* at *Paris*, and the Truce of *Suresne* followed, which being in dispute the King tooke the City of *Dreux*, and shortly after he was instructed in the *Romish* Faith, whereof hee made a publique and solemne profession at *St. Denis*, the 25. of *July*. *August* following the generall Truce began, and continued untill the first day of the yeare 1594, which being expired, the King caused himselfe to be crowned at *Chartres* by the Bishop of that *See*, the 27. of *February*. Hereupon ensued the submission of *Meaux*, *Lyons*, *Orleance*, *Bourges*, *Roven* and *Paris*, where the King was most magnificently entertained.

A while after the City of *Laon* was besieged, and yeelded up to the King, and upon that *Champagne* and *Picardy* also submitted, yea, and the Duke of *Guise*. The King being returned to *Paris*, was stabbed in the face with a knife by a young desperate Student

called *John Chastel*, who for that fact was deservedly torne in pieces with wilde Horses the 29. of *December*.

The King being recovered of his hurt, made Knights of the *Holy Ghost*, in *January*, 1595. After the City of *Dijon* submitted, and in a manner all *Burgundy*. Also the second generall Truce was published, and in the *interim* the reconciliation of the Duke of *Mayenne* was wrought, together with those of the Dukes of *Joyeuse* and *Espernon*.

In the beginning of the yeare 1596, the City of *Marsilles* was surrendred to the King, and to the Duke of *Guise*, Governour of *Provence*: Hee also after eight Moneths siege, tooke the Towne of *La Fere* in *Picardy* about mid *May*, notwithstanding the resistance of the *Spanish* forces then under the Conduct of the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, who came purposely out of *Flanders* to raise that siege.

At *Rouen* in a generall assembly of the

Peeres of *France*, the Alliance betweeen him and Queene *Elizabeth* of *England* was renewed by Embaſſages extraordinary in *October*, when the King received from her the Order of *St. George*, (*alias*) the *Garter*, as, not long before, the Order of the *Chevalry* or *Knighthood* of *France* was ſent unto the Queen of *England*, by *Monſieur* the Marſhall of *Bouillon*.

Anno Domini 1599. the King made ordinary Knights of the *Holy Ghoſt* at *Rouen*, which was never there done before, at any other place than at *Paris*.

Not long after, the Towne of *Amiens* was taken by the *Spaniards*, and cruelly pillaged for the ſpace of 5. daies, and the *French* beaten out. The King reſolved upon a revenging ſiege, and to that end cauſed it to be encompaſſed by *Monſieur* the Marſhall of *Biron* and his Troops for the impeachments of all manner of ſupplies: and the King in perſon the 21. of *May* marched towards

the

the ſaid ſiege of *Amiens*, which after many furious aſſaults, Sallies, and Skirmiſhes, was ſurrendred upon compoſition upon Thurſday the 25. of *September*, notwithanding that the Cardinall of *Auſtria* came even to the Trenches with an Army of 18000. foot, and 2000 Horſe, with 18. Cannons for Battery, but was valiantly beaten backe, and intercepted of his deſigne of relieving the City, and enforced to a ſhamefull retreate, with the loſſe of a great part of his men.

The ſame yeare the Marriage of the King with *Madam Margaret* of *France* for many ſtrong and lawfull cauſes was annulled and made void, and by the Authority of Pope *Clement* the eight, was ſo publiſhed.

The yeare 1600. the Marriage of the King was treated, and concluded with the Lady *Mary* of *Medicis*, Princeſſe of *Florence*, Daughter of the late Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, *Francis* of *Medicis*,

and of Anne of Austria, Daughter of the Emperour Ferdinand, and in May shee in her own Country was proclaimed Quene of France.

The 13 of June 1602. Charles Duke of Biron, and Lord High Marshall of France, being come to Fontainbleau, was arrested upon high Treason by the Kings command, and from thence conveyed to the Bastile at Paris. Hee was convicted by his Peeres for attempts against the Kings Person and State, and upon the Munday before being the 29. of July, hee was adjudged to lose his head, with the confiscation of his goods, and the land of Biron deprived for ever of being a Duchy and Pairy of France, and was reunited to the Crowne.

It was pleaded against him, *Qui nec virtute nec fide prodest, proficit exemplo*: *He that can never profit by his vertue, nor his loyalty, must profit by his example*; and thereupon he was condemned, and

put into the said Bastile, whither the Chancellour comming to pronounce the sentence of death against him, hee shaked the Chancellour by the Arme, saying, You have judged me, and God will absolve me; hee will lay open their iniquities, which have shut their eyes, because they would not see my innocency: You my Lord shall answer for this injustice before him, whither I doe summon you within a yeare and a day. I goe before by the judgment of men, but those that are the cause of my death, shall come after by the judgment of God. Afterward he said, I see well that I am not the most wicked, but I am the most unfortunate. Those that have done worse than I would have done, are favoured, the Kings Clemency is dead for me. He doth not imitate Cæsar nor Augustus, or those great Princes, who not onely pardoned the intention of doing ill, but the Act; and wherein can the King shew himselfe greater than in bewailing

pardoning? Clemency is a Kingly vertue, every one may give Death, but it belongs onely to Soveraignty to give life: But the Chancellour told him, that a condemned man must not dispute against his Judgment; whereupon the Duke of *Biron* delivered up the Kings order. Afterward the Chancellour said that hee had brought two Divines to comfort him, and prepare him for death, but the Duke said, That he was already prepared, and that his soule was in such tranquillity, as the night before hee had spoken with God. Within few daies after he was beheaded, and his body interred by night in the Church of S. *Paul*.

The yeare 1604. the King was advertised that one *Nicholas l'Hoste*, Secretary of State, discovered to the King of *Spaine*, (from whom he received an annuall Pension to that end) the secrets and affaires of the State: upon the notice taken *l'Hoste* put himselfe in flight for his owne safety, but he was so closely

followed and pursued, that he was enforced to hide himselfe in the River of *Marne*, where he dyed through cold and feare. His body being found, was condemned to bee drawne in peeces with wilde horses, and the foure quarters to be set upon foure wheeles at foure gates of *Paris*. The yeare 1610. there were taken out of the *Arsenal* of *Paris* Fifty great Gunnes, with store of Munition of powder and shot, and great numbers of Souldiers were leavied.

The King intended shortly after to enter into his Army, but he would first see his Queene should bee crowned at *St. Denis*, which was performed with great solemnity. But the next day after this Magnificence and pompe of the Queenes Coronation, this great King was on Friday the 14. of *May*, 1610. about foure in the afternoone most trayterously murthered in his Caroch with two stabbs with a knife neare the region of his heart, passing in the Streete of the

Ferronery,

Ferronery, neare the Charnells of the *Innocents* Church-yard, by *Francis Ravaillac*, borne in *Angolesme*. His Obſequies were performed the three dayes following, the 21, 22, 23. of *June*, with infinite teares and lamentations: and after many funebriall ſolemnities, his Corps was conducted to *St. Denis*, where it remaineth interred.

He lived fifty ſixe yeares, and thirty one daies. Hee reigned in *Navarre* Thirty ſeven yeares, eleaven moneths, or thereabout; and in *France* Twenty yeares, nine moneths, and thirteene dayes.

Lewis

Lewis the 13. and 64. King of France.

Anno 1610.



LEwis the 13. at his age of eight yeares, seven Moneths, and seventeene dayes, succeeded his Father *Henry* the *Great*, and the fifteenth of *May*, *Anno Domini*, 1610. he

sate

sate personally in the Court of Parliament, then sitting at the *Augustines*, where, in the presence of the Queene his mother, who sate by him of the one side, foure Cardinalls, foure Ecclesiasticall Peeres of *France*, some Princes of the Blood, and other Princes, who met in that assembly; also of the Constable, with many Dukes and secular Peeres, of the *Marshalls* of *France*, and Officers of the Crowne, of Governours of Provinces, of Presidents and Counsellors of the Parliament, he by the Mouth of the Lord *Sillery* his Chancellour declared his Mother to be Regent in *France*, that shee might have the tuition of his person, and the administration of the affaires of his kingdome, during his minority, with all authority and power, according to the charge of that Court given the day before.

The same Moneth the criminall indictment was preferred against the most inhumane Parricide, *Francis Ravaillac*

uillac, and on the 23. of *May*, he was declared guilty, and justly attainted, and convicted of the crime of *Læsæ Majestatis* in the highest degree, in the great Court and Chamber of *Tornelle* in *Paris*, before all the Assemblies, Presidents, Counsellours, and Commissioners, at the request of *Du Vigait*, Attorney Generall to the King, whose place and authority was there then to inquire against this *Francis Ravaillac*, for the murther of his late Soveraigne *Henry* the fourth, King of *France* and *Navarre*: Whereupon this *Ravaillac* with a sad and death-like countenance, holding up his guilty hand before this great assembly, presently confessed guilty; and that he became this his Countries shame, onely by the instigation of the Divell; and not any other accomplices and confederates would he reveale, but in a Satanicall manner vowed himselfe to secresie; and being found guilty, he was with a strong guard of armed men convey-

conveyed to prison, which otherwise by the violence and rage of the common people, had beene torne in peeces, such was their love they owed to their late King: for which Fact he was condemned to pay his forfeit before the great gate of our Lady Church in *Paris*, and thence to be conveyed to the place of execution; and in the meane time, to make him confesse, he was to be pinched with hot Pincers upon his breasts, armes, burtocks, thighes, and the Calves of his legges; his right hand to be burnt off with fire of brimstone, with an order, that in those places where hee was so pinced, melted Lead should be powred, boyling Oyle, Pitch, Rozen, Waxe, and Brimstone, melted altogether. This being done, that his body should be torne in pieces, and dismembred by foure horses, and that his Limbes should be burnt and consumed to ashes, and cast into the winde; all his goods to be confiscate to the King: that the house

wherein

wherein he was borne, should be demolished, and never any Edefice upon that ground to be built: that within fifteene dayes after the publication of this sentence in the towne of *Angolesme*, his Father and Mother should depart the Realme, and never returne againe, upon paine of being hanged, without any other proceedings: It was also forbidden in the aforesaid High Court, that his brothers, fisters uncles, and all others that beare the name of *Ravaillac*; to whom it was enjoyned to change it into another name, upon the same penalty; All which was published and put in execution the same day, by the order of the whole assembly in the aforesaid Court in *Paris*: but before I conclude, I will speake againe of the manner of his death; because in that place I will not omit some things more worthy of note.

Afterwards it was provided for the Funeralls and obsequies of the dead

King,

King, and then the body of the late *Henry* the third was removed from the Towne of *Compeigne* to be interred at St. *Denis*; which was performed, and the heart of this *Henry* the *Great*, at the same time was carryed to the Jesuites at *la Flech*.

The *Sorbone* renewed the Decree of the Councell of *Constance* against Paracides of *Kings*, and by the Court of Parliament upon the *Iuine*, it condemned a Book of *Iohn Mariana*, one of the *Society*, a *Spaniard* intituled *De Rege & Regis institutione*, and caused it to be burnt by the Executioner before our *Ladies Church*.

The Martiall *de la Chastra*, being sent with an Army of twelve thousand foot, and two thousand Horse to *Tulliers*, which he took the second of *September*.

Divers Embassadors came to *Paris* to the King, to bemoane and condole with him the death of his father: and

King

King James of England sent unto him the Order of the Garter, which he received the fourteenth of September.

The 17. of October the King was consecrated at Rheimes, and the next day he received the Order of the Holy Ghost, and he gave the Order to the Prince of Conde, and returned to Paris, where he was magnificently entertained.

The five and twentieth of November it was proceeded and decreed in the Court of Parliament against a Booke of Cardinall Bellarmine, touching the Popes authority In Temporalibus, which was forbidden to be printed, to be sold, or kept, upon paine of High Treason.

The seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini 1611. the Duke of Orleans, brother to the King, deceased at St. Germans en Lay, and his body was conveyd to St. Denis in France.

The Lord of *Ivry* made a kinde of a Rebellion in *Ivry*, whereupon his Castle was taken, and he carryed to *Paris*, where he was beheaded the second of *January*, *Anno Domini* 1612.

This yeare were celebrated the marriages of the King with the Lady *Anne Infanta* of *Spaine*, and of the Kings Sister, with the Prince of *Spaine*.

The yeare 1614 the Prince of *Conde* retired himselfe to *Paris*, and the Marquesse *D'Ancre* was made Marshall of *France*.

The Statue of Brasse of *Henry* the *Great*, was by the great Duke of *Tuscany* sent to *Paris*, and placed with the Horse of Brasse, upon the midst of the New Bridge; And about that time the Prince of *Conty* dyed.

The Prince distasted with the Kings espousalls with the Queene at *Burgos*, made a hurly burly in the Country, but

but the Espousalls being ended, the Duke of *Guise* with a strong Army conducted her to *Fontarabie*, where shee was received by the *Spaniards*, and an exchange being made, the Queene was by the said Duke conveyed to *Bourdeaux*, where shee was most magnificently entertained by the King, where hee expected her, and the Nuptials were celebrated on St. *Katharines* day.

The yeare 1616. such was the rigour of cold weather in *January*, that the Rivers were frozen, and the yce was the cause of the fall of St. *Michaels* at *Paris*.

The 16. of *August*, the taking of *Peronne* was a cause of new commotions, and the first of *September* was apprehended at the *Lowure*, and after kept under a strong guard in the *Bastile*.

Many of the Lords retired from the Court, as the Duke of *Vendosme*, of *Nevers*, of *Guise*, of *Mayenne*, and *Bovillon*, with other Lords, whereof some returned againe, the others not: which was

a cause that the King in Parliament declared the causes wherefore he kept the Prince his brother in hold.

In the beginning of the yeare 1617. he made a Declaration against the Duke of *Nevers* in Parliament, the 17. of *January*, also in *February* against the Dukes of *Vendosme*, *Mayenne*, *Bouillon*, the Marquesse of *Cevure*, and the President *le Jay*. Also another Declaration was made in *March* for the re-union to his *Domaines*, and a Confiscation of the goods of the said Nobility upon the 16. of the said Moneth.

This King succeeded after the Tragicall death of his Father, when great troubles were like to follow; but all those clouds were blowne away, and this young Prince shined forth like the Sun in a cleare skie. First of all hee went to the Parliament, and made a Declaration that his Mother should be Queene Regent during his minority. Afterward the Jesuites received his Fathers heart,

heart, with great Ceremony, being received into *La Fleech*. Here the Arraignment and cruell Execution of the Murtherer *Ravilliac* deserves to be drawne forth in blacke colours. Imagine that *Ravilliac* was first arraign'd after he had beene put to the Rack, then condemned, afterward hee was brought out of the prison in his shirt, with a Torch of two pound weight lighted in one hand, and the knife wherewith he had murdered the King, chained to the other: then he was set upright in a Dung-cart, now hee is doing pennance at our *Ladies Church*; now imagine the raging people are ready to teare him in peeces, but the Officers restraine them; the Murderer came to the Scaffold, he crosses himselfe in signe that he dyed a Papist; hee was bound to a St. *Andrews Crosse*, then his fatall hand with the knife chained to it, smoaks in a Furnace of fire and brimstone; it is consum'd, yet hee will not confesse any thing, but roare and cry like

to a Soule in hell, but yet unpitied: and then his flesh was pulld off with hot Pincers, and burnt, then scalding Oyle, Rozen, pitch, and brimstone, melted together, were powr'd into his woends, and on his navell a roundell of Clay was set, into the which they powred molten Lead, and then he roared, but confessed nothing. At last, to conclude this Tragedy, his body was torne in pieces with foure strong Horses, which could not plucke them asunder, being so firmely knit together, untill the flesh under his armes and thighes was cut. In this manner was this Parricide tormented and executed, being the horrid picture of a Traytor, suffering extreame tortures, yet misery nor death could not enforce from him any confession. And surely if Hells torures might be felt on earth, it was approved in this mans punishment, yet he would reveale nothing, but that he did it by the instigation of the Devil, and his maine reason was, because the

King tollerated two Religions in his Kingdome. Oh small occasion, that for this cause one servile slave should thus quench the great light of *France*, whose brightnesse glistred thorow *Europe*: One thing this Villaine confessed, that of all the severall torments that were invented and laid upon him, none was more terrible to him, than his losse of sleepe for five dayes and nights together, for there were appointed severall officers by turnes to keepe him waking, by thrusting red-hot bodkins into his breasts and sides, so that if he did but offer to wink or give a nod, then presently they awaked him with those Irons. He was torne in peeces as I said before, and his bones burnt, the ashes whereof were scattered in the winde, as being thought unworthy of the earths burial. This *Ravaillac* was borne at *Angolesme*, and by profession a Lawyer, and was perswaded as it is thought, by the Jesuites to perpetrate this bloody act, by

murdering this Kings Father, *Henry* the fourth, the hope of Learning, and the glory of Armes. Afterward the Duke of *Feria*, Embassadour from *Spaine*, came to *Paris*, and being brought into the Kings presence, he said that he came from the King his Master to visite his Majesty. This young *Prince* answered; I thanke the King my brother for his good will, I will remember him and you also: Seeing he desires it, he may expect from me all friendship and good intelligence, such as hee had with the deceased King my Father. Afterward the Lord *Wotton*, Embassadour from *England*, came to *Paris*, and then Embassadours for confirmation of mutuall league being sent into *Spaine*, *England*, and to *Rome*, the King was at *Rheims* with solemne pompe and great state crowned.

FINIS.

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